

## WITTE IS ANSWERED

Japanese London Spokesman  
Makes Reply to Czar's  
Clever Feeler.

## GIVES HINT OF HEAVY DEMAND

Popular Notion That Terms Will Be  
Lenient Founded on Mistaken Pre-  
mise That Japanese Are More An-  
gelic Than Other World Powers.

London, July 19.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, said to the Associated Press that Russia had appointed good men as plenipotentiaries. Nevertheless, even M. Witte and Baron Rosen had not inspired Japan with confidence in a favorable outcome of the negotiations.

"We do not know," the minister added, "what powers have been delegated to them, and after the events of the past 18 months Japan puts faith only in accomplished facts. The terms will be communicated only at conference. Then we will discover what powers the Russian plenipotentiaries possess."

The Associated Press representative suggested that the general opinion prevailed that the Japanese terms will be moderate.

"I cannot see where people get such an idea," replied the minister, "the public evidently mistake the Japanese for angels."

Minister Hayashi intimated that Japan was ready to continue the war unless she secures suitable terms. He called attention to the fact that practically the entire sum realized by the last two loans was expended and said the capture of the island of Sakhalin was not precipitated by the approach of the conference, but was a natural sequence of the Japanese campaign, the plans for which had not been altered since Russia acceded to a conference. An earlier attack on the island was not undertaken principally because of the severe winter and because the summer season was more preferable for campaigning and the establishment of a new government in the island.

**Starting Rumor Afloat at Capital.**  
St. Petersburg, July 19.—A sensational rumor is current here that a large party of the zemstovists and doumaists at Moscow are in favor of the deposition of Emperor Nicholas and the establishment of a regency for the Grand Duke Alexis-Nikolaievich (the infant son of the emperor and heir to the throne) under four grand dukes. It is a legend that for this reason the meeting of the all-Russian zemstovist and doumaist congress, which was to take place today at Moscow, has been prohibited.

It is announced that 475,426 men will be called to perform military service during the present year.  
M. Witte had a final interview with Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof. Foreign Minister Lambsdorff was present, showing the complete harmony of views between M. Witte and the foreign minister. M. Witte leaves St. Petersburg for Paris today accompanied by Mme. Witte. At Paris they meet their daughter, who is the wife of the secretary of the Russian legation at Brussels.

**New Additions to Japanese Navy.**  
Tokio, July 19.—An officer who has returned from Port Arthur reports that the extent of damage to the sunken Russian ships was slighter than was anticipated. It has been known that the Russians applied explosives inside the vessels before they were abandoned and the resulting damage was expected to be serious. It has been found, however, that the vital portions of the ships were strangely unhurt. The Bayan, which sustained the most severe damage, has been taken in tow, and the Peresvet is navigable with her own engines.

## JAPS RELEASE CONVICTS.

Many Russian Exiles at Sakhalin Be-  
come Subjects of Mikado.  
Berlin, July 19.—The Schlesische Zeitung says that the Japanese who have practically overrun the island of Sakhalin have released all the convicts on the island, which has been used for a convict station by Russia.

In releasing the prisoners the Japanese have differentiated between the political prisoners and ordinary criminals in their disposal of the convicts. The political prisoners have been asked to remain on the island and become Japanese citizens. This invitation was accepted. The malefactors were shipped to the main land, where they were turned loose in Siberia after being supplied with provisions.

The Japanese have discovered the official records of the penal settlements on Sakhalin. These reports, it is said, give detailed accounts of cruelties practiced on prisoners by the Russian officials. It is Japan's intention to publish the record of Russian barbarity in the treatment of her convicts.

**Stock Transferred to Trustees.**  
New York, July 19.—The majority stock carrying the controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society, acquired by Thomas F. Ryan from James Hazen Hyde, has been transferred to the board of trustees, which is headed by former President Cleveland.

## RESIGNS UNDER FIRE.

But Statistician Hyde Says He is Al-  
ways Being Assailed.

Washington, July 19.—The resignation of John Hyde, statistician and chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, has been handed to Secretary Wilson and promptly accepted. Willett N. Hays, the assistant secretary of agriculture, has been placed in charge of the bureau temporarily.

Mr. Hyde's withdrawal from the department created wide interest. Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department have stated that Mr. Hyde has not been implicated in any manner in the irregularities that resulted in the dismissal of Edwin S. Holmes, the associate statistician, whom secret service operatives charged with being guilty of giving to brokers advance figures of cotton crop statistics. In his letter to the secretary Mr. Hyde takes notice of the fact that he will be criticised for resigning under fire and in defense says there has never been a time when he was not under fire. He declares that a corporation, meaning the cotton growers, is bent upon getting him out of the government service and that his health will not permit him to continue so unequal a struggle.

There is considerable speculation as to the probable successor of Mr. Hyde. One name that has been suggested is B. W. Snow of Chicago, statistician for well known farm journals and once an assistant statistician under J. R. Dodge, who was chief of the bureau about 21 years ago. Mr. Dodge was in charge at the time the present system of gathering crop statistics was devised. Colonel Henry Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton exchange, in a conversation with Secretary Wilson, contended that the salary paid by the department is inadequate to get the right kind of man for the place.

## FELL OVER HALF A MILE.

Aeronaut Maloney and Montgomery  
Aeroplane Come to Grief.

San Jose, Cal., July 19.—Daniel Maloney, who had made numerous successful ascensions with Prof. Montgomery's aeroplane, fell 3,000 feet to his death at Santa Clara.

Maloney made an ascension from the grounds of Santa Clara college. About 2,000 persons watched with interest the machine as it shot upward from the college garden attached to a huge balloon. At a height of 4,000 feet, Maloney cut loose from the balloon and began maneuvering the aeroplane. He sailed gracefully about, then essayed a steep dip. Suddenly the machine swerved, hesitated and then turned over. It righted itself, sank down a considerable distance and turned over again. Maloney was clinging desperately to his seat and evidently endeavoring to regain control of the aeroplane, but all his efforts were in vain. Again the aeroplane turned in the air, the wings came together, and the man and the machine plunged straight downward, while the horrified spectators gazed helplessly.

A number of cadets carried him to the college hospital. His skull was fractured and blood was flowing from his ears and mouth. He died within a short time. The aeroplane was demolished.

## MARRIES RICH HUSBAND.

Poor Jewess United to Millionaire  
Philanthropist Stokes.

Stamford, Conn., July 19.—The wedding of Miss Rose Pastor to John G. Phelps Stokes, second son of Anson Phelps Stokes, which took place at noon in St. Luke's Episcopal church at Noroton, was exceedingly modest in its appointments, although among Noroton people it was regarded as the social event of the season. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis French, rector, assisted by the groom's brother, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New Haven, secretary of Yale university. There were no bridesmaids. Mrs. Henry Rauh of Indianapolis, formerly Miss Mayer of Cleveland, was matron of honor. The ushers were his brothers, I. N. Phelps Stokes and Harold Phelps Stokes, and his brothers-in-law, Robert Hunter and John Sherman Hoyt. The best man was Kellogg Durand, one of the youngest of the resident workers at the university settlement in New York. The bride wore a simple dress of white mousseline de soie.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at Brick house, the country residence of the groom's parents in Noroton, about a mile from the church. Nearly 100 guests were present, including members of the two families and intimate personal friends of the bride and groom.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes to go abroad for about two months. Upon their return they will take up their residence on the Lower Eastside of New York, where they will continue the settlement work in which both have engaged.

## Ticket Came Too Late.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—Mrs. J. B. Pickrel is dead as a result of the heat. Her husband went to his home with a railroad ticket which his wife was to use in traveling to a cooler place and found her dead.

## Japanese Invest Vladivostok.

London, July 19.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that a Japanese army has been landed north of Vladivostok and that a complete envelopment of the fortress is imminent.

## MANY HEAT VICTIMS

Eastern Pennsylvania and New  
York Suffer From Ex-  
cessive Torridity.

## HUNDREDS ARE PROSTRATED

In New York City People Sleep on  
Grass in Parks by Thousands—

Special Measures Adopted to Relieve  
Suffering—Record in Figures

New York, July 19.—An area of oppressive heat, that calls to mind with unpleasant vividness the record breaking summer of 1901, has settled down over the eastern and New England states, already numbering hundreds among its victims and causing indescribable suffering to thousands in this and other cities.

Form all points last night came the story of the hottest day of the summer, attended with frequent prostrations and not a few deaths. Philadelphia reported a maximum temperature of 95.3, the highest figure officially noted. In this city the weather bureau's high mark was 96; while in Boston, where the sun's rays are wont to be tempered by an east wind, a temperature of 94 was recorded.

The official thermometers located in exposed places above the street did not, however, indicate the temperature in which the ordinary mortal moved, and many street thermometers indicated a temperature of 100 or higher, some reliable instruments registering 102 and 105. Following are the maximum temperatures officially recorded in the larger cities, with the known cases of prostrations and deaths:

Max. Temp.	Prostrations.	Deaths.
New York.....94.....	187.....	23
Philadelphia.....83.....	50.....	3
Baltimore.....95.....	30.....	1
Washington.....95.....	6.....	1
Boston.....94.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh.....93.....	.....	13
Buffalo.....92.....	.....	1

In the above table the total of prostrations includes the fatalities.

The above figures by no means represent the sum of human suffering, as an end less number of victims who collapsed at home, in the office or workshop were privately attended.

**This Year's Heat Records Broken.**  
There is no sign of relief and the toll of fatalities must necessarily be increased by many who, having thus far withstood the ordeal, are so weakened as to leave them more susceptible to the heat of today.

All records for the summer were broken in point of high temperature, but mercifully the humidity was correspondingly less. But for this the total prostrations and deaths must have been doubled. In New York the suffering was intense, especially in the crowded tenement districts, where scarcely a breath of air relieved the stifling atmosphere. Thousands who could afford the holiday flocked to the beaches, but even in the crowds, women and children fainted and men were overcome, making the trip from home a doubtful experiment, so far as securing any comfort was concerned.

It was a busy day for the hospital's and the ambulances were continuously on the street. Jake Cook, keeper of the monkey house at Central park, famous as an elephant trainer and the idol of the children who frequent the "300," was among the victims. The other keepers had complained of the heat, and Cook, volunteering to help them with their duties, overexerted himself, was stricken and died.

Early in the day the hot wave invaded the stock exchange, and its effect was quickly apparent upon the traders. Many of the leading operators deserted the floor and the market became listless and dull.

**Water Famine Threatened.**  
To add to the unavoidable physical suffering, Brooklyn was threatened with a water famine, while the whole city was startled by the prospect of a strike of the ice men. The water supply in Brooklyn was reported as nearing the danger point and the water department took immediate precautions, asking that street sprinkling be temporarily suspended and warning households to be extremely economical in the use of water.

It was different with the ice question, though an expected strike did not materialize. A few ice wagon drivers stopped work, but deliveries continued. Prompt action was taken by the police and park commissioners to alleviate in some degree the suffering of the public. Orders were issued keeping open through out the night the park gates and permitting those who would spend the night in these places. "Keep off the grass" signs by permission were disregarded and thousands of men, women and children deserted crowded and stifling apartments for a bed upon the cool grass. Thousands of others, too exhausted to reach the recreation grounds, slept upon the pavements in front of their homes.

Washington, July 19.—There will be no material relief from the present high temperatures throughout the country for three or four days, according to the weather bureau. Probable light showers in the West Gulf states and in the mountain regions of North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia may serve to slightly reduce the temperature in those regions.

## CONVENTION FILES PROTEST

New Royal Arcanum Rates Considered  
at Detroit Meeting.

Detroit, July 19.—One hundred delegates representing practically all of the Royal Arcanum councils in Michigan met to discuss the recent increase in the rates of the Royal Arcanum. The delegates from Ohio lodged at the convention to pledge support of that state to any attempt to have the raise in rates reconsidered. Organization was effected at the first session and speeches were made by delegates urging that action be taken toward rescinding the raise which they declared would force the old men out of the order. Discussion among the delegates before the convention opened seemed to indicate a decided preponderance of opinion in favor of asking the supreme council to meet and reconsider the raise rates.

Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the principle of fraternal insurance, but strongly condemning the recent action of the supreme council, providing that assessments shall be based upon the attained ages at which they entered the society.

The resolutions set forth that the Royal Arcanum should remain a strictly fraternal assessment fund without going upon a reserve fund basis; that a special meeting of the supreme council should be held before October 1, 1905, to set aside the new schedule of rates and that the former rates should be retained. The resolutions further ask that provision be made for one or more special assessments each year on all members to pay deficiencies that may occur in the widows' and orphans' fund.

A committee of five from the Michigan convention is authorized by the resolutions to cooperate with similar committees from other grand jurisdictions and to join in calling a meeting of the grand council to precede the special meeting of the supreme council that is requested.

## PRESIDENT CAMPS OUT.

Spends Night in Woods Telling Tales  
Beside Camp Fire.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19.—President Roosevelt, with three sons, accompanied by a party of cousins and friends, left Sagamore Hill on their annual camping out expedition. Hampers of provisions were carried down to the four boats in waiting for the party on the president's bathing beach.

After packing away the provisions and camp outfit into the boats the president and his companions rowed away toward a point on Lloyd's Neck, which had been selected as the place of camping. The site is about five miles from Sagamore Hill. The president himself, it was arranged, should be the camp director and chief cook. Around a good camp fire the president intended to relate some of his own experiences, which always appeal to his youthful companions.

In the party, besides the president, are Theodore, Jr., Kermit and Archie Roosevelt, sons of the president; Jack, Phillip and George Roosevelt, sons of William Roosevelt; two sons of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, two sons of Mr. Landon, a neighbor of the president and a friend of Theodore, Jr., who is visiting him.

## OUTING'S TRAGIC END.

Father and Son Drown While Wife  
Wife and Mother Looks On

Southampton, L. I., July 19.—The yearly outing of George A. Hulse and his family of eight had a tragic ending when Hulse and his 11-year-old son lost their lives by drowning while Mrs. Hulse and the six little ones looked on, helpless to render aid.

The party had gone to the beach and the boy was bathing. He was unable to swim, and when he ventured beyond his depth the father rushed to his assistance. Both were caught in a strong current and dragged down. With the aid of a clam digger whom Mrs. Hulse succeeded in getting the bodies ashore.

## HELP FOR BERTHA CLAICHE.

New York Women to Provide Counsel  
for Her Trial.

New York, July 19.—Bertha Claiche, the French girl indicted for murder in the first degree by the grand jury for killing Emile Gendron, pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial. No attempt was made to secure an early trial for the girl and she will have to remain in prison until the fall session.

The girl, who says that for six years past Gendron made her lead an immoral life and that she killed him to escape this slavery, looked very pale and wan when led back to prison. Sympathetic women who paid a lawyer to defend her during the preliminary examination have retained legal counsel for her during the coming trial.

## STEAMBOAT HITS ROPE.

Girl Swept Overboard and Drowned;  
Passenger Killed.

Lexington, Ky., July 19.—The steamer Sauterock, plying about Valley View on the Kentucky river, while carrying a party of excursionists up the river, ran into a rope stretched from a log boom.

The rope swept Miss Nancy Carpenter into the river. She was drowned. The smokestack was thrown down on George W. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Kentucky River Poplar company, probably fatally injuring him. Five others were badly hurt.

## \$10,000 FOR A BOOK

Paid by New York Society  
Woman to Town Topics  
Publishing Company.

## OTHERS OBTAIN THEM CHEAPER

Minimum Price of \$1,500 Demanded  
for Favorable Notice in "Fads and  
Fancies of the Four Hundred"—Dis-  
trict Attorney Obtains Evidence.

New York, July 19.—An investigation of the affairs of Town Topics, growing out of the arrest of Charles H. Ahle on charges of blackmail preferred by Edwin M. Post of the New York Stock exchange, was begun by Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel. Mr. Krotel declined to say anything about his investigation, but it was intimated that the matter will be brought to the attention of the grand jury. It is known that counsel for Town Topics refused to furnish the assistant district attorney with a list of subscribers to the book "Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred," published under the auspices of the Town Topics company.

Moses Ellis Wooster, member of the Society Editors' association, who got up "Fads and Fancies," and also "America's Smart Set," called on Mr. Krotel and furnished the criminal authorities with a copy of the much-talked of agreement between the Town Topics Publishing company and himself. The agreement shows that Wooster engaged to secure subscribers to "Fads and Fancies," all subscription contracts to be in the name of the Town Topics Publishing company; that the company was to secure an editor and have full supervision of printing and binding; and that Wooster was to receive commissions of 10 per cent on subscriptions up to \$50; 20 per cent on all in excess of that amount, the net profit to be equally divided between the parties thereto.

Wooster told Mr. Krotel that there was no fixed price for subscriptions to the book. He also declared that the subscription of a woman very prominent in society cost her \$10,000, and that while the minimum rate was \$1,500, some subscribers had paid \$3,000 and others as high as \$7,000 for their books. This increased the amount obtained for the production of "Fads and Fancies" from \$150,000 to more than \$200,000.

## DEFENSE ARGUES NOT.

Men Accused of Land Frauds Flayed  
by District Attorney

Portland, Ore., July 19.—In the land fraud cases United States District Attorney Henry delivered his opening argument against Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner and United States Commissioner Higgs. At the conclusion of Henry's argument the defense announced that its case would be submitted without argument. District Attorney Henry went over the details of what, in the theory of the government, goes to constitute a conspiracy on the part of a representative in congress, a commissioner of the United States, and a physician and man of prominence in his community, to suborn a small host of illegal entry-men so that they might acquire title by unlawful methods to large tracts of the public domain and add to their sheep range in Crook county.

## FATAL FALL FROM SWING.

Blair County Young Woman Meets  
With Sad Accident.

Altoona, Pa., July 19.—Miss Annie Stafford, aged 15, daughter of Peter Stafford of Tunnel Hill, this county, was fatally injured by the breaking of a swing on which she was sitting. She was swinging with a young man and they were seeing how high they could go. When they reached the highest point the swing broke, throwing both to the ground with terrible force. Miss Stafford's legs were doubled under her when she struck, and were broken. The ragged edges of the bones of one leg penetrated her abdomen. Miss Stafford was a talented musician and played a violin in an orchestra, of which her father is leader.

## SIX BURNED TO DEATH.

Hotel at Wabasha, Minn., Destroyed  
With Its Occupants.

Wabasha, Minn., July 19.—Six persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the depot hotel here. There may be other bodies in the ruins.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas tank used for an illuminating plant with which the hotel was equipped. Mrs. Hoffman was the owner of the hotel. She and her baby and the other victims were burned to death in their rooms.

## Gasoline Decimates Family.

Newberry, Mich., July 19.—By a gasoline explosion in his house at McMillan, nine miles west of here, Dan Long was fatally burned, his three-year-old daughter was burned to death, and his wife broke her back by jumping from a second story window and will die.

## SHIP MAY NOT RETURN.

Captain Bartlett Expects the Roosevelt  
to Be Crushed by Ice.

North Sydney, C. B., July 19.—Captain Bartlett, who is to take command of the steamer Roosevelt in the Peary Arctic expedition, has arrived here to await the arrival of the Roosevelt. Commander Peary is expected today. It is thought that the Roosevelt will sail from here tomorrow.

Captain Bartlett stated today that he hoped to pilot the Roosevelt to a point 300 miles north of Etah, to latitude 83, or to a point farther north than any steamer has previously reached, except the Fram, in which the Nansen expedition drifted to latitude 84.

Peary's first base will be at Etah, which will be connected with stations farther north by wireless telegraph, so that all movements may be reported to Etah. It is planned that the course of the steamer after leaving Etah will be through Smith sound, Kane basin, Robinson channel and Kennedy channel. Captain Bartlett expresses doubt whether the steamer can be brought back. He thinks it likely that she will be crushed in the ice. In that event the expedition will work back over the ice to Etah, there to join a relief steamer. The crew will consist of eight picked New Foundlanders.

## MOTHER'S MONEY GONE.

Bank Wrecker Takes Sum Saved to  
Defend Son's Life.

Richmond, Ind., July 19.—Five hundred dollars, which Mrs. Knapp had raised through hard effort for the defense of her son, John Knapp, who is awaiting trial here for murder, has been lost in the wreck of the Commercial bank at Hagerstown, Ind.

Knapp stands accused of murdering Lennie Gessler, marshal of Hagerstown. His mother had directed her energies toward procuring enough money to employ attorneys. She finally collected \$500 among relatives and placed the money in the Commercial bank, with John Bowman, the cashier, who killed himself after looting the bank. The money is gone and Mrs. Knapp is perhaps the most wretched and despairing of the 800 depositors who lost their savings in the institution.

## DOCTOR TRAVELS 100 MILES TO AID EXPLOSION VICTIMS

Montrose, Wyo., July 19.—Three men were killed and four injured by an explosion in the Kinwin gold mine. There was no doctor nearer than Thermopis, 100 miles southeast, but Dr. Richards at that place covered the mountainous distance in a little less than 11 hours. Four relays were used by him in making the trip, ranchmen along the route supplying the horses.

## NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major  
League Teams.

National League Standing.			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	38	20	.654
Pittsburgh	31	27	.530
Philadelphia	28	30	.483
Chicago	25	33	.431

**National Tuesday**—Pittsburgh 2, New York 1; Chicago 12, Brooklyn 2; Boston 5, St. Louis 1; Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.

American League Standing.			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	36	22	.618
Chicago	34	24	.588
Pittsburgh	31	27	.530
St. Louis	28	30	.483

**American Tuesday**—Boston 10, Chicago 1; New York 2, Cleveland 0; Philadelphia 6, Detroit 3.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, July 18.—Possibilities of damage to the wheat crop in the north-west resulted in a slight rally in prices here today. At the close the September option was up 3/4. Corn shows a gain of 3/4. Oats are off 1/4. Closing quotations: Wheat, September, 83 3/4; corn, September, 55 1/2; oats, September, 23.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS—JULY 18.

Corn—Yellow, she led, 62 1/2@63; high mixed, 61 1/2@62 1/2; yellow ear, 62 1/2@64.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37 1/2@38; No. 3, 37 1/2@37 3/4; No. 1, 36 1/2@36 3/4.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy, \$13.25@13.50; No. 2, \$12@12.25; No. 1 clover, \$10.25@10.75; No. 1 mixed, \$10.25@10.75.

Eggs—Selected, 17 1/2@18.

Butter—Prints, 23@23 1/2; tubs, 22 1/2@23; dairy, 11@15.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10 1/2@10 3/4; Ohio cream, 10@10 1/2; Limburger, new, 12 1/2@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth, steers, \$5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$5.00@5.40; fat, smooth, dry-fed, light steers, \$5.75@6.25; choice milk cows, \$3.00@3.45; medium to good milk cows, \$1.50@2.50; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.25@3.60; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.75@4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.25@3.75; fair to choice stockers, \$2.25@3.25.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$6.75@7.25; veals, fair to good, \$5.25@6.50; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.10; medium weights, \$6.20; best heavy Yorkers, \$6.20@6.25; good light Yorkers, \$6.25@6.30; pigs, good to prime, \$6.30@6.30.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$5.05@5.10; good to choice mixed, \$4.65@4.80; fair to good mixed, \$4.15@4.45; culled wethers, \$3.15@3.40; clipped lambs, \$2.00@2.40; spring lambs, \$2.00@2.25.



## DISTRIBUTING ALIENS.

Problem of Immigration That Is Receiving Much Attention.

## SCHEME TO BENEFIT ITALIANS.

Efforts of Italy's Ambassador at Washington to Bring About a Movement of Incoming Italians Toward Our Agricultural Sections. Particularly the South—Work of Diverting Immigrants From Cities.

How to effect a proper and equitable distribution of the million or more aliens who reach these shores annually is a problem that is receiving a great deal of attention not only from our government but from European countries, says the New York Post's Washington correspondent. Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, recently returned from an extended tour of the south, where he went to make an investigation into labor conditions with a view to diverting Italian immigrants from the slums of New York, Chicago and other large cities to the cotton fields and sparsely inhabited territory in the southern states. He is now engaged in preparing the report he will make to his government. There is reason to believe that he will strongly urge that measures be taken at the Italian ports of debarkation to induce his countrymen who come to America to go to the agricultural sections to seek employment where labor is not plentiful. Living conditions in the south and west are much higher than in the city slums, where so many Italians congest on arrival in the United States.

W. F. Wilcox, special agent of the census office and formerly chief statistician, was questioned recently on the migratory movements of native whites and blacks and aliens in the United States. He was asked, "What are the number and increase of foreign-born whites in the south?"

"Leaving Oklahoma and Indian Territory out of consideration," he replied, "there were in the south in 1890, 516,000 foreign-born whites, and in 1900, 542,660, showing an increase of only 5 per cent among the immigrants in the south, while in the whole country the foreign born were 9,100,000 in 1890, and 10,200,000 in 1900, an increase of about 1,100,000, or 12 per cent. These figures show that neither in number nor in rate of increase is the south getting its share of the foreign born immigrants."

"What is the number and increase of northern whites in the south?"

"In 1890 there were 582,000 white natives of the north, Atlantic, north central and western states living in the south, excluding Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In 1900 there were 725,000, showing that the southern states at the present time contain 183,000 more white natives of the north and west than they do white immigrants from abroad."

"Is the south gaining more population from the north and west than it is from abroad?"

"No. It must be remembered that many southerners by birth migrate to the north and west, while almost none move out of the country. In 1890 there were 1,038,400 natives of the south living outside of the south. In 1900 the number had risen to 1,116,000. This shows that the south suffers a net loss from the migrations of native whites, but it shows also that the loss is rapidly decreasing. In 1890 the net loss of the south by the balance of migration on the part of native whites was 456,000. In 1900 it was only 391,000."

"What are the facts regarding the migrations of negroes?"

"Of course, the number of negroes born in the northern and western states is very small. The net loss of southern negroes by migration to other parts of the country in 1890 was 218,000, and in 1900, 323,000. These figures show that the two races of the south are changing in opposite directions. The net loss of southern whites during the decade decreased 65,000, and the net loss of the southern negroes increased 105,000."

Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, has called meetings of railroad men at his office in an attempt to devise some plan, working in co-operation with the transportation lines, to withdraw the aliens from the cities to the country. The failure to provide for a widespread distribution of the newcomers, taken with the exertions of foreign countries to send their surplus population over seas, combines to maintain alien colonies in the cities. Mr. Sargent, after making personal investigations and talking with the heads of the municipal charities in New York, Boston and other principal ports of entry, holds that such colonies are open to objection not merely on political grounds, but in a far greater degree for social and sanitary reasons.

The tremendous expenditures on our large cities for the support of indigent foreigners; the records of the lesser criminal and police courts; the roster of the public hospitals, jails, asylums and reformatory institutions; the gorged habitations of aliens in the cities, have impressed deeply on all who have studied the problem the imperative necessity of diffusing through many outlets the ever inflowing tide.

The theory has been that if a number of families coming from the same neighborhood abroad could be induced to leave the beaten path and settle in a section of country where there were no other aliens, later arrivals would follow the new trail. The problem is one for the large seaboard cities to solve.

## JEROME ON TRUSTS.

Everything Taught by Them Improves, Says New York Lawyer.

One of the points of the Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauque always has been that if possible its speakers shall advocate reform of some sort. The programme was arranged this year with especial reference to just that principle, the effects of the assembly secreted Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York, says a dispatch from Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Jerome, who spoke the other day, said in part:

"You of the west have kept and do keep a vital interest in everything, and for that I admire you. You are fitted with good hands out here, and you look at the world with healthy eyes and sane minds. You lack the cynicism of the east, but you should not forget how cheerfully we live. In the west you make mistakes sometimes, of course—a bad bond for a state treasurer is taken or you have a bad failure—but you pick up courage and go ahead into the field of commerce and make another start. Those things are experiences with you."

"In the east, with its dense population, we cannot try those experiments. We must be conservative. You think of us as effete customers, crushed beneath the iron heel of Pierpont Morgans, Russells Sages and such, and you think of you as downtrodden Kansans. You think of Wall street and you growl."

"My dear people, Wall street has legitimate functions. Who is building your railroads, digging your wells, financing your great undertakings if not Wall street? When you strike a blow at the financial interests of the country you hurt yourselves. This may not please you, but I did not come all the way out here to say something to please you."

"All this talk about trusts is mostly nonsense. I tell you, and I hold no brief from the trusts, that no man has been in a position to know more of the intricacies of trusts than I have, and yet I declare that nothing in this country has been touched by a trust that has not grown and improved. Despicable as a man as John D. Rockefeller, you have only to look at your country cross-roads to find that in a smaller way, doing exactly as he has done."

"This is business, and business is war. This is commerce, and this is competition. It is war and strife. I do not say that this is moral. It is immoral. But don't tell me that if the men at the cross-roads had more power they would not use it to their own advantage or that they would use it any better than Rockefeller uses it."

## WEALTH IN GOPHER HOLE.

How Negro Girl Stumbled on Rich Vein of Gold by Accident.

Miss Nannie Brown, an eighteen-year-old colored domestic girl, while searching for a stray cow near Home-stake, a half mile east of Butte, Mont., stumbled into a gopher hole in which gold glittered, says a dispatch from Butte, Mont. The girl carried a piece of sparkling rock home, and assays show that it carried over \$1,000 to the hole.

The girl led her employers to the gopher hole, and the whole country was at once staked off, the locators being Con Conklin, S. W. Brown, Al Stevens and Miss Brown, who received an equal share. Two shifts have been sunk thirty feet, revealing two large gold leads in which the free gold can be easily seen. About \$6,000 worth of rock is in sight already and excitement runs high over the discovery.

James Brown, formerly city editor of the Butte Inter Mountain, located a claim a hundred feet to the side of the gold leads, but later abandoned the property, missing the gold vein which the burrowing gopher revealed to the negro girl.

## MOST POPULAR NOVELS.

"David Copperfield" First, Then "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—"Ben-Hur" Third.

The Rev. H. C. Mosser, formerly of Columbia, Mo., now pastor of the Christian church of Champaign, Ill., has, after devoting several years' research, ascertained the most popular novel in the world, his object being to deliver lectures on the subject, says a Columbia (Mo.) dispatch to the Kansas City Star. To secure the desired information not only the records of booksellers were consulted, but other means were adopted to ascertain the general opinion on the subject.

The research covered England, France, Germany and other foreign countries. The results were such that no doubt is left on the subject, the figures showing the difference of many thousands between the three leading novels and those less popular. By all means "David Copperfield" is the most popular novel ever published. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is second and "Ben-Hur" is a close third. The result is obviously flattering to American authors.

## Favorite Tune of Japanese Soldiers.

"Marching Through Georgia" is said to be the favorite tune of the Japanese soldiers. Native music has no marches, as it is without "time." Patriotic Japanese composers have, however, since the war began remedied this defect by adapting various foreign pieces. The soldiers have picked up the new airs and sing with great delight the Japanese words fitted to them.

## Italy's New Stamps.

The king of Italy has ordered the issue of new postal stamps for the kingdom. The new stamps will show views of the principal Italian cities, famous monuments, churches and other objects of general interest.

## DEPEW'S BOOM TOWN

Community Near Buffalo Where Equitable Lost \$200,000.

## GIGANTIC REAL ESTATE OPERATION

History of Improvement Company to Which Equitable Life Society Was a Liberal Lender—Scheme Conducted in High Finance Style—Senators Name Heads List of Stockholders Consenting to Loan of \$300,000.

The Depew Improvement company, which obtained \$200,000 from the Equitable Life Assurance society upon a mortgage that has resulted in an apparent loss to the society of over \$200,000, is now in the hands of a receiver, says a special dispatch from Buffalo to the New York World. A train of victims stretching behind it tells the story of a gigantic real estate operation conducted on the principles of high finance.

Chauncey M. Depew, who, when examined by Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, said that he did not advise the Equitable loan of \$200,000 to the improvement company, heads the list of those who signed as stockholders the certificate of consent to the mortgage filed in the county clerk's office of Erie county on Jan. 17, 1898. Mr. Depew's name appears also at the head of the signatures to annual reports of the improvement company.

The history of this company is one of financial deals arising from the overrealization and efforts of a few insiders to unload at the expense of friends and credulous business men. Some of the most prominent residents of Buffalo were caught in the game.

The Depew Improvement company was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$1,500,000. It bought a large tract of land, since called Depew, about two miles east of Buffalo. The prime movers in the deal were the late Walter S. Webb and Charles A. Gould of New York and John A. Spoor of Chicago. They had the controlling stock, and the remainder of it was sold to leading business men of Buffalo. Among them were John L. Williams, John J. Albright, who became president of the company and who was recently named by the Ryan trustees of the Equitable as director in that society for the policy holders; the late Erasmus G. Warren, Henry W. Box, George Urban, Jr., James A. Roberts, Charles E. Clark and William H. Orcutt.

In 1897, when the improvement company had been reduced by the hard times of the early nineties to severe straits, Webb figured out a plan of unloading the stock. New blood was injected into the concern. A thousand shares of stock were sold to Depew, 1333 to H. McK. Twombly, 2,000 to John Jacob Astor, 1,547 to W. Seward Webb. Gould reduced his holdings to 1,050 shares, Spoor to 616 and H. Walter Webb to 1,114. Harriman & Co. had 200 shares and the Depew Improvement company 390.

No sooner had these New York financiers been brought into the deal than the Depew Improvement company decided to borrow a sum not exceeding \$300,000. The certificate of consent filed in the county clerk's office at Buffalo reads as follows:

"We stockholders do hereby consent that the company may borrow money not to exceed \$300,000 at 6 per cent and may issue therefor its bonds, promissory notes or other evidence of debt, and that it may secure said loan by mortgaging its real property, together with the improvements thereon."

The names signed to this certificate are: Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, H. Walter Webb, H. C. Duval, M. T. Cowperthwaite, Henry W. Box, Wilson S. Bissell, estate of John L. Williams, George Urban, Jr., Harriman & Co., Charles A. Gould, Daniel O'Day, Depew Improvement company and John A. Spoor. The total number of shares of stock owned by these men was 10,123.

The company succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$250,000 from the Equitable Life. It gave in return for this sum a mortgage on property valued by the state insurance department at \$150,000. It was understood by the Buffalo stockholders in the Depew company that the mortgage was guaranteed by Mr. Depew and other New York stockholders. Both as a stockholder in the company and as director of the Equitable Mr. Depew had passed favorably on the mortgage.

The improvement company, instead of improving, went from bad to worse, and it became impossible to get enough stockholders together to do business. Mr. Depew, it is said, was one of the few men in the concern who would even discuss its condition. About two or three years ago an attempt was made to assess the stockholders 40 per cent on their stock, in order to straighten out the company's affairs, but very few of the stockholders came up with the money.

The Equitable Life was finally forced to foreclose on its mortgage and put the improvement company in the hands of a receiver. The property was bid in by the Equitable for \$50,000, which meant a loss of over \$200,000. Henry W. Box, who in 1897 was vice president of the company and who had general charge of the laying out of the new village of Depew. In a recent interview freely criticized the financial management of the company. He said:

"Walter Webb, General Superintendent Spoor, of the Wagner Palace Car company, and Charles A. Gould, of the Gould Coupling company, were the first manipulators of the company and the purchasers of the property. The tract covered about 1,000 acres, and the capital was placed at \$1,500,000. The management was too great."

ment of the company was an outrage. The trouble all the way through was really bad management. After Walter Webb had brought into the company Mr. Depew, John Jacob Astor and other New York financiers, high salaried men were employed, at an aggregate expense of \$20,000 a year. Minkel, the general manager, received \$15,000 a year. This expense lasted during several years, when you couldn't give away anything in the form of real estate.

"The bottom finally dropped out of the scheme and the company went into the hands of a receiver. An assessment of 40 per cent was levied on the stock about two years ago to pay off the mortgage that had been given to the Equitable."

"What became of that money? The mortgage wasn't paid off."

"Well," replied Mr. Box, "most of us refused to stand for the assessment. Several stockholders paid, however. I know that, for they told me so. At the time the loan was made it was, in my opinion, a good one. The property on which the mortgage was given was fully worth the amount of the mortgage. I believe it was worth double that sum."

"Mr. Depew from his first connection with the company was sincerely desirous, I believe, of making it a success. He borrowed money and pledged his individual security. He was the only man I could ever find willing to talk about it. The largeness of the deal and the men interested in it, it was thought, would carry it through."

In referring to the interest of the New York Central Railroad company in the village of Depew, Mr. Box said:

"The improvement company turned over to the Central for locomotive works 100 acres at less than cost. Webb insisted on that. The effort to bring the Merchants' Dispatch cars to Depew failed. The New York Central, which controls the stock of the company, had committed itself to Rochester, and that handicapped the improvement company."

"Aside from the Central locomotive works, the Gould concerns are the only big industries in Depew village. There are the Gould Coupling company, the Gould Storage Battery company, the Gould Axle Forge company and the Gould Steel plant. Other concerns there are the Railway Steel Spring company and the Magnus Metal company. The American Car and Foundry company closed three years ago."

President Michael J. Garry, of the village, said:

"There is no reason why the Depew Improvement company should be in such a bad way, but I understand that the directors got into a mixup among themselves. Considering things, conditions here are prosperous. We have about 3,700 residents and about 800 dwelling houses. We need more of them, for people can't get a house now unless they buy one."

Depew has all the characteristics of a boom town. The houses are scattered, street are laid out and paved and there are a lot of shops. There are waterworks and electric power, and a street car line which runs to Buffalo. In the boom days several wealthy residents of Buffalo built homes in Depew. In reports filed with the county clerk the improvement company stated that its assets amounted to at least \$100,000 and that its debts did not exceed \$300,000, exclusive of liability on its capital stock.

## IMPROVING MANCHURIA.

How Japanese Example to the Chinese Proves Very Beneficial.

The Chicago News correspondent with General Nogi's army in Manchuria cables as follows:

"Among other measures for the regeneration of Manchuria adopted by Oyama is the quartering of Japanese soldiers in almost every native house throughout the thousands of square miles of territory now held by the mikado's men. These soldiers set the population an example of personal cleanliness and order that is highly beneficial. The opportunity for personal observation of this new manner of life is already benefiting the Chinese, who are beginning to copy the habits of their guests."

"Hygienic methods have been introduced into the villages, the streets are cleaned regularly, public amusements have been inaugurated, public gardens and parks have been established and those already existing improved. Large numbers of Manchurians have been taken into the service of the postal department, and mails are now regularly distributed. This latter innovation is a landmark in the social development of Manchuria."

## Camping Out.

A quiet camp, by spreading branches shaded.

A purring stream thereby, containing fish.

That combination has all others faded; No more than that the heart of man could wish.

I tell you, when we get some settled weather—

We'll have some pretty soon, I have no doubt—

I want to cut out business altogether And have a solid month of camping out.

I'm longing for some pleasant little haven.

Where I can lounge in an old flannel shirt.

A briar pipe stuck in my face, unshaven, And get my fill of sunshine, air and dirt. I want to feel my appetite returning.

I want to sleep ten hours or thereabout; For nature and simplicity I'm yearning. I want a solid month of camping out.

But when I go I'll have a heavy shipment.

A full supply of bottled and bottled goods.

A tent, a cook, an up-to-date equipment; I know the tender mercies of the woods. You don't catch me—summer weather is less.

I want the proper names for my trout. The simple life I count a blessing price—

But I want comfort— I'm camping out.

—Chicago News.

## TELEPATHIC COURTING

Minister's Romance With Woman He Does Not Know.

## GREETING HIM DAILY IN SPIRIT

Rev. H. W. Bigelow of Newark, N. J., Declares Young Woman to Whom He Has Never Spoken, Whom He Saw but Once, Assures Him That They Will Meet—Has Sought Her in Vain For Seven Years.

A story of first love and telepathy between a man and woman who had once seen, but never spoken to each other, was learned the other night in Newark, N. J., by a New York American reporter in an interview with the Rev. H. W. Bigelow, a Baptist missionary preacher.

Seven years ago the minister saw a woman whose nature he realized at once was akin to his own. He did not speak to her and never saw her again, but during all the years of separation he has held converse with her, he says, and received greetings from her daily. He has no doubt that eventually they will meet in the flesh, even as their spirits greeted each other at that first meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Bigelow has had a church at Pueblo, Mexico, for some years, and his standing in the Baptist church is excellent. His social position is equally good. He is unmarried and lives with his aged mother in a fashionable boarding house at Newark in the most aristocratic section of the city. His education is of a character that precludes the probability of his being led astray by freak theories, while his mind is that of an evenly balanced man.

The minister, who is thirty-five years old, told his strange story as follows: "In June, 1888, I was in Philadelphia on clerical business. I finished it and started to leave the city. While standing on a street corner waiting for a car I experienced a strange sensation and when I turned, involuntarily, realized its cause. A young woman, about eighteen years old, was standing near me. She was a remarkably beautiful girl, with flowing light hair, large blue eyes, a prettily molded face and well-proportioned form. She was below medium height. Every lineament is indelibly impressed upon my mind, and so strong is the recollection that no effort of mine to picture or describe her could ever approximate justice to her charms."

"I had scarcely rested my eyes upon her when she turned and met my glance. There was an instant interchange of recognition, although we never had seen each other before. I knew I had met my affinity, but my clerical garb precluded the possibility of approaching her and introducing myself. I boarded my car. So did she, and when I left her face was painted on my memory so brightly that nothing has been able to erase the lines."

"Did you speak with her then?" the minister was asked.

"I did not. Verbal intercourse was unnecessary. Our recognition that we were created for each other was spiritual, on a higher plane than any spoken language could have expressed. Our souls spoke to each other and responded as two beings attuned to the strain. This mutual recognition of our affinity occurred the instant after our eyes met."

"I have searched for her seven years, but never have seen her again in the flesh. We are not separated in spirit, however. Day after day she greets me by the telepathic communion of souls and assures me that we will meet. 'I am always thinking of you,' she says, 'and will always be yours.' My greeting to her is of a kindred nature. I have not been able to discover where she is, although I have visited Philadelphia frequently and been to other cities, my search never relenting, being encouraged by her uninterrupted communication with me."

"What is the nature of your reply when she communicates with you?" asked the reporter.

"I simply say, 'I, too, am always thinking of you, dear, and I know we shall meet soon.' The greetings and assurances of love are all the messages that pass between us."

The Rev. Mr. Bigelow is a handsome man, tall and muscular, with an intellectual, almost spiritual, face, broadening from the chin to the forehead, which is high. His hair, short pointed beard and arched mustache are of the jet black that becomes such a face. His manner is quiet and restrained.

The minister's remarkable story has been known to intimate friends for a long time, and it was through the remarks of one that a reporter obtained the facts. Mr. Bigelow's intimates have cast no shadow upon his belief that sooner or later he and the woman he loved at first sight will meet, his character being bond for the sincerity of statements he may make.

## Slang Expression in Kansas City.

"All right, old top!"

This expression is used every day in Kansas City, Mo., by small boys, men, women and even little girls who have picked up the slang phrase without knowing what it means, says the Kansas City Times. "Old top" seems to be rather a term of endearment than one of reproach, for those who make use of it do so in addressing their friends and relatives.

## Simpleton Tunnel Opening.

The opening of the Simpleton tunnel from Switzerland to Italy will have to be postponed four months or possibly a year because 800 meters still lack the requisite means of work.

## JAPANESE THOROUGHNESS.

Experience of American Sailors With Mikado's Secret Service Men.

The thoroughness of the Japanese preparations for the undoing of Russian power in the far east is illustrated by an incident which occurred upon the arrival at Nagasaki of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company's liner Doric. The Doric arrived at San Francisco the other day, and her officers tell the story, says the San Francisco Call.

About 2:40 p. m. on May 28, the second day of the battle of the sea of Japan, the Doric, on her way to Nagasaki, about 100 miles away and 140 miles south of the battleground, sighted three Russian war vessels. One of them was low in the water and evidently in dire distress. Her pumps were going and an immense stream was pouring from her side. In spite of the pumps, however, she seemed to be sinking lower and lower.

The Russians when the Doric passed were circling about in an apparently aimless way, evidently anxious to keep secret their intended destination. One of the czar's ships dipped her ensign in acknowledgment of the Doric's salute, but no other signals were exchanged, and the Doric proceeded without finding out the names of the ships of war.

Early the next morning the Doric reached Nagasaki. The liner was boarded by Japanese secret service men, who inquired as to whether any Russian ships had been sighted. Captain Smith told all he knew. He gave the Japanese the position in which he had left the Russians and informed them of the almost helpless condition of at least one of them.

"What were their names?" the secret service men asked.

"We could not make out their names."

"Would you know the ships if you should see them again?"

The Doric's officers said they thought they would. Within half an hour a Japanese official came on board with an album, in which was an excellent photograph of every warship that flies the flag of the czar.

One by one the Doric's officers picked out the three fugitives. That night of the next day a Japanese officer boarded the Doric, thanked the officers for the information, and said he was glad to report that the Japanese had taken all three of them. The Doric's officers do not remember the names, but a cablegram received May 30 from Nagasaki said, "The three war vessels sighted by the Doric were the Izumrud also a cruiser of the Aurora type and the gunboat Kazarasky, the latter leaking."

When the Doric arrived at San Francisco, it was supposed that the vessels they saw were the three cruisers which afterward reached Manila.

## FOOTBALL MEN HARVESTING

Letter From Vanderbilt University Students Says They Like the Work.

A. B. Jamison, superintendent of the state labor bureau in Kansas, received a letter recently from W. W. Winton, one of the eight football players from Vanderbilt university who went to the harvest fields near Pratt, Kan., a few weeks ago, says the Kansas City Times. The letter was dated July 3. It said in part:

"I am one of the Vanderbilt university boys whom you sent down here. The harvest is nearly over now in this place and we are waiting for your advice. Ought we to stay here for the thrashing or should we go north and help in the harvest work? The boys think that they would rather harvest some more than go to work on a thrashing machine and by going north they could get to see the country. Is there work farther north and can we get rates?"

"Not all of the boys have finished their jobs, but we expect a quorum in town on the Fourth. We all have roasted faces and blistered hands, but we are having a big time."

## Novel Form of Song.

A new form of song from Holland is moving to enthusiasm English singers and song lovers who are weary of the conventional ballad, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is a real "song without words"—a birdlike warbling which shall express phases of nature and of sentiment without the distracting use of language. The high priestess of this impressionist singing of Mme. Katherine Van Rensselaer of Amsterdam and her chief disciple is Mme. Blanche Marchesi. It is suggested that an "impressionist song concert" shall be given in London soon in order to introduce the new art to the public. Mme. Marchesi recently sang some impressionist songs in a language which her audience did not know, but the singing was so expressive of the sentiment that every one realized the meaning. One was called "The Snow" and her hearers said they could hear the snow falling as she sang.

## Next Decorative Craze.

The swing of the pendulum of fashion is erratic but inevitable, says the London Decorator. For the past decade or more decoration had all been tending toward quaintness and "new art," and now that the arts and crafts movement has fairly reached cheap wall papers and shilling photo frames the reaction has set in. So far as one can judge at present the next craze will be the Queen Anne and Georgian. The cult is now spreading rapidly.

## No More Elocutionists.

It is no longer good form to allude to teachers of the art of oratory as elocutionists, says the Rochester Democrat. At a recent convention of voice culturists it was decided to call their organization "The Association for the Advancement of Speech Arts."



## DID JOHN HAY WRITE

## "BREADWINNERS?"

Authorship of Anonymous Novel  
Attributed to the Statesman.

## WHY HIS NAME WAS WITHHELD.

Late Secretary of State, It Is Said  
Could Not Have Admitted Author-  
ship When Alive, as the Work  
Was Directed Against Labor Un-  
ions—Epigrams Which Reflect Au-  
thor's Views on Life, Politics, La-  
bor Unions and Society.

Semi-official announcement was made recently that the late Secretary of State John Hay was the author of "The Breadwinners," the mysterious and much discussed novel which twenty-three years ago was the reigning literary sensation, says the New York Herald. Its authorship has been a puzzle to the world of letters ever since its publication, and every few months the question has been raised anew. Those who were in touch with the publishers of the work, both as a serial and in book form, have never denied that Mr. Hay was the author.

Remarks of Henry M. Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Magazine and one of the foremost authorities on American literature, leaves no question as to the authorship. Mr. Alden has for many years been connected with the firm of Harper & Brothers, the publishers of "The Breadwinners."

"I have not," said Mr. Alden the other day, "the absolute evidence at hand to show that Mr. Hay wrote 'The Breadwinners,' but I think that the Herald can make no mistake in saying that he did. For several years I have understood so, and I think there can be no question of it."

Colonel George B. M. Harvey, the head of the corporation of Harper & Brothers, is in Europe. Frederick A. Dunke, the manager of the house, was out of the city, and it was impossible to communicate with him.

Intimations were given a few months ago that an edition of the book which Mr. Hay would father and revise was to be published. There was a story to the effect that his literary executors might direct the publication under his name.

From the nature of its theme it was hardly to be expected that Mr. Hay, while in political life, would consent to be identified with "The Breadwinners," which sharply criticizes the methods of the labor unions. The work appeared in the latter part of 1883 in serial form in the Century Magazine, and the editor at that time, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, is on record as saying that the name of the author was withheld from him. "The Breadwinners" was published early in January, 1884, in book form, and the Harpers paid the royalties to an attorney whose name and address have also been kept secret.

Special timeliness was given to the book because it appeared shortly after a series of strikes and labor troubles. The city in which the action is laid in Buffalo and the characters portrayed in such a lifelike manner have been identified as living in Cleveland and Buffalo. In view of the fact that Mr. Hay knew Cleveland thoroughly and married a daughter of Anassa Stone, a wealthy resident of that place, it is likely that the Forest City was the original of Buffalo.

The chief merit of the book is in its epigrams, which afford, in the opinion of many persons, indisputable evidence that John Hay was the author.

A reading of the much discussed novel shows scores of those rippling and flashes which give such an epigrammatic quality to the authorized writings of John Hay. Here are some of the things taken from "The Breadwinners" which have his hall mark:

"I do not care how they look," he would say, "they probably look as they talk, without form and void."

"She carries herself like a duchess." I was going to say, "but the only duchess I ever knew was at Schwalbach, and she was carried in a wicker hand-cart."

"The leader of the opposing forces was a butcher, one Jacob Metzger, who had managed the politics of the ward for years. He sold meat on business principles, so as to get the most of a carcass, and he conducted his political operations in the same way."

"She felt as though she had found her mission, her true trade, which was to walk in gardens and smell hothouse roses."

Here is the way the writer of "The Breadwinners" refers to Mr. Samuel Steeny:

"Sam was such a nullity that she employed his company almost as well as being alone."

"Sam smoked his cigar with the air of polite fatigue with which one listens to abstract statements of moral obligations."

"Steeny, although a breadwinner (a member of a Socialistic organization of the name), was not sufficiently impressed with the wrongs of labor to throw down his hammer and saw."

Here is a sample of the author's opinions of labor leaders:

"There were fewer shops closed in the back streets; there were not so many parties of prowling apostles of plunder going about to warn laborers away from their work. Besides the agitators of the town, several had come in from the neighboring places, and they were preaching with fervor and perspiration from street corners and from barrel heads in the beer houses the dignity of manhood and the overthrow of tyrants."

Here are a few paragraphs concerning society and things in general:

"Age and wickedness are required to appreciate sherry."

"Spiritualism is one of the most convenient religions in the world. You can disbelieve two-thirds of it and yet be perfectly orthodox."

"There was hardly a millionaire on Algonquin avenue who knew where the ward meetings of his party were held. There was not an Irishman in the city but knew his way to his ward club as well as to mass."

"Shall I bring you back the loot of a temple or two? They say that the priests have become very corruptible since our missionaries got there."

"Perhaps the unhappy aspirant might infer that her heart was buried in the grave of Jairus. The sober fact was that she liked her breakfast at her own hours."

In his political convictions Mr. Hay was in the habit of expressing himself vigorously. This is one of the Breadwinners' historical estimates which in itself is almost conclusive evidence of the authorship:

"He called himself Andrew Jackson Offitt, a name which in the west is an unconscious brand. It generally shows that the person bearing it is the son of illiberal parents, with no family pride or affections, but filled with a bitter and savage partisanship which found its expression in a servile worship of the most injurious personality in American history."

When seen at his summer residence in Tyngham, Mass., the other day in regard to the authorship of the story "The Breadwinners," which was published anonymously in the Century Magazine nearly twenty years ago and has been credited to Mr. Hay since his death, Richard Watson Gilder was sorry to say he had no right to divulge the name of the person who he believes was the author either by stating who wrote it or by denying, according to the twenty question plan, says a dispatch from Pittsfield, Mass. He says it was brought to the Century Magazine by a person who credited the story to another person.

## A COUNTERCLAIM.

Uncle Sam Asked by Ex-Confederate to Practice Golden Rule.

The postal authorities recently found a southern postmaster short in his accounts in the sum of \$3,940, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. They brought suit against his sureties and after a bitter contest obtained judgment for the full amount. As a general proposition bondsmen object seriously to settling up for the loose financial transactions of officials for which they are responsible, and a former Confederate soldier, who may be called Johnson because that is not his name, is no exception to the rule.

The department informed Mr. Johnson that a judgment for \$3,940 had been obtained against him and suggested an immediate settlement. In reply he set up a counterclaim for \$15,330, asking that the judgment be deducted and the balance sent on to him. He explained that he is now seventy-six years old and that he had been waiting ever since the close of the civil war for the government to square up the account. The duty of Uncle Sam, according to Mr. Johnson, is that he should do as he would be done by, but he expresses the fear, in somewhat vigorous language, that the practice of the Golden Rule is a lost art among government officials.

The following is an exact reproduction of Mr. Johnson's bill against the government:

Uncle Sam, Dr.  
To Jeremiah Johnson:  
One mulattar nigger blacksmith..... \$2,500  
One black nigger, fourteen years old 800  
One black nigger woman cook, cost me 1,600  
One pair dark brown mules, six and seven years old..... 600  
One two horse wagon and harness..... 150  
Two milk cows..... 80  
Household and kitchen furniture taken by General Grant and burned and a factory building 40x30 ft. two storeys..... 3,000  
More burnin' and destroyin' out of pure cussedness..... 1,350  
Three iron laths..... 1,000  
Four wood laths..... 1,000  
Nine smith forges with tools..... 1,800  
One full set buckette machinery..... 750  
Four milk cows..... 100  
Smith shop and timber sheds..... 800

On the back of this bill was inscribed "U. S. America account with Jeremiah Johnson."

This account has been referred to the proper auditing officers for their consideration and report.

## Origin of "Spotted Fever."

Professor Wattenhoffer, who was sent by the German government to Silesia to study the genesis of cerebro spinal meningitis and the best method of treating it, has issued his official report, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Telegraph. He comes to the conclusion that it is undoubtedly one of the diseases caused by inhalation, which first attacks the tonsils and is conveyed thus through glands to the brain. It only attacks where the glands have become weakened. In all the cases examined by him the tonsils show hypertrophy and are increased in size by inflammation. The professor is of opinion that the root of the disease is to be found in the insanitary conditions of dwellings and certainly not in the schools.

## A Church That Bars Telephones.

The use of telephones in the home has been barred by the national conference of the Older German Baptist Brethren, says a dispatch from N'ora, Ind. Foreman Michael Montgomery not only decided that members should not permit the use of a telephone in their homes, but ruled that any members now using a telephone should cause the same to be removed from their homes.

## DUNNITE'S VAST POWER

Government's Secret Explosive  
Crumples Armored Target.

## DEADLY TWENTY FEET AWAY

Trial at Sandy Hook Shows That the  
United States Has Most Powerful  
Explosive Known That Can Be Used  
to Wreck Inside of Warship—Burns  
into Large Fragments.

That a twelve inch shell loaded with only a small charge of dunnite, the world's most effective explosive, will crumple in the side of the heaviest armor clad vessel, though the shell fall short of its mark by twenty feet, was recently demonstrated at the beginning of a series of tests at the United States government's proving grounds at Sandy Hook, says the New York Herald. Accompanied with a secrecy that has made the discussion of the result almost prohibitive, the first test was solely for the purpose of determining the safe distance that a huge target, built to represent a section of an armored side of a modern battleship, could be moored from the shore and the observers assured of freedom from harm from fragments of the exploding shells.

For some time experts of the ordnance department of the army have known of the destructive effect of the explosive substance, which, named after its inventor, Major Beverly W. Dunn, U. S. A., is a closely guarded government secret. Foreign nations have sought in vain to learn its composition. Meantime the manufacture of armor piercing shells filled with the explosive has gone on until now the arsenals of the United States are filled with them, and almost all the ships of the navy and the seacoast fortifications have a battle supply on hand and ready for any emergency.

What the government experts did not know, however, was the probable effect if a shell should fall short of its mark. The shot fired within the last few days has given the test and the expectations of the ordnance experts.

Those who were fortunate enough to witness the recent trial that the action was highly spectacular. A floating mass of woodwork, in dimensions the side of a battleship at its water line, was moored off shore. Then a twelve inch projectile, with a scant charge of twenty pounds of dunnite, was submerged forty feet in the water and approximately fifty feet from the floating structure. Then all scattered to a place of safety, an electric button was pressed, those on shore felt the ground tremble, while a column of water shot up into the air 250 feet. When the target was again brought to shore the effect of the explosion was plainly manifest and of such a nature that the deflections were readily drawn.

Major Dunn when seen at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook refused to discuss the outcome of the trial, saying it was a government secret at the present time, although the trials to come, which would cover a period of time, would no doubt be conducted more openly.

"As to the explosive that bears my name," said Major Dunn, "I believe it is the opinion of the ordnance department that they have a destructive material that is the best in the world. Its composition is known only to this government. It is not the highest explosive—not by a long way—but it is the highest explosive so far invented that, contained within the chamber of an armor piercing shell, will contain itself until after the shell has passed through the armor. Then its destructive work, actuated by a primer, takes place."

"Its effect has been accurately described since the tests in 1901, when the Gathmann gun failed signally with its gun cotton loaded shell to injure an armor plate representing the turret of the battleship Iowa. At the same time the ordnance department fired a shell from a twelve inch coast defense rifle. The projectile was in reality a core shell. Its small chamber loaded with but a twenty pound charge of dunnite. The armor plate was pierced and the backing behind it wrecked."

"The advantages of an armor piercing shell over the ordinary bursting shell can be readily understood by a layman. To inflict the most damage on the ship of the enemy we desire to have our shells enter his ship and then, bursting into large fragments, carry destruction to its machinery and vital parts. A shell bursting into small fragments would not do that. Tests have shown that the dunnite will do all of the things most desired in actual warfare."

## A New Water Sport

The latest craze of the summer girls has been met in the most modern way of ocean travel. During a recent trip of the "Celtic" from New York one of the sports introduced by a New York girl was a water bucket race that resulted in much splashing and profanity, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. Each contestant was obliged to carry on his head a bucket seven-eighths full of water and to run 100 yards, the use of the right hand alone being permitted in keeping the pail steady. The contest seemed like a free for all bath, and the spectators gave the contestants a wide berth as they came rushing along the dock.

## Only as Far as G.

Young men in China who have some smattering of English are opening what they call Anglo-Chinese schools in Shanghai and neighboring towns, says the Missions Bulletin. One of these schools frankly advertises its limitations, "English taught as far as the letter G."

Regimental Reunions and Forty  
Second Anniversary Battle  
of Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, September 17-21, 1905.

On September 18, 1905, will occur the forty-second anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga. It is proposed to celebrate this memorable event with a reunion of the various regiments that participated in this memorable battle, and, in addition, to hold at the same time a grand reunion of all the regiments that participated in the various battles fought around Chattanooga. This reunion will be held at Chickamauga National Park, September 18, 19 and 20, and the present indications are that it will be the largest and most notable gathering ever held in the south. On the above dates, the remnants from the armies of twelve states, comprising the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky, will assemble, many for the first time since they marched from their blood-stained fields, forty-two years ago.

Grand and glorious will be the meeting and all who attend will have cause to rejoice. The lowest rate ever secured has been given the entire public for this occasion, one cent per mile, short line distance.

Here is one of the great opportunities for the education of the youth. Don't fail to take your children and show them history in action. Chickamauga, with all its historical interest, is the opportunity of a lifetime. See the old war generals and other officers point out the places of interest on the battlefield, let them show you and explain, in person, the markers erected on the battlefield showing the positions of the opposing armies at the time of battle. It will not be long until none will be left to do this noble work; take this opportunity and don't let it escape you—it is worth six months in the school room to any student.

It will be many years, if ever again, that such an opportunity will present itself. See that your tickets read via the Louisville & Nashville R. R. the Battlefield Route. Call on your nearest railroad agents for rates and advertising matter pertaining to the reunion, or write nearest representative of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.

J. H. Menden, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.  
F. D. Bush, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.  
J. E. Davenport, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.  
H. C. Bayley, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

## For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINDOLPH WATSON VANDERBILT has been used for children's colic. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## Low SETTLER'S RATES

TO POINTS IN THE WEST AND  
SOUTHWEST.

VIA COTTON BELT ROUTE.

On first and third Tuesdays of each month round trip tickets will be sold to points in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas at rate of one fare plus \$2. Stopovers allowed on the going trip, 21 days in which to return.

Cotton Belt R. R. trains leave St. Louis morning and evening, making connection with all lines and carry sleepers, chair cars and put of side cars.

Write in for literature describing the cheap rates along the Cotton Belt Route for maps, time table and information about rates, etc.

L. O. SCHAEFFER, T. P. A.,  
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

## FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.

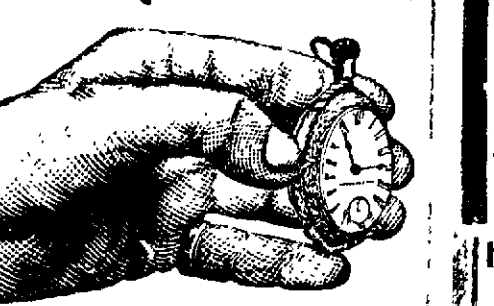
Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.

One lot on Clay alley.  
Fifteen lots on South Erie street.  
These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,  
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.



If you have had your

Watch Repaired

by

Tom, Dick and Harry

And it is not satisfactory.

Have It Put in Order in a Scientific Manner by

HAWVER,

Jeweler & Optician.

17 S. Erie, Massillon.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Trichuriasis, Hemorrhoids, and all the itching, burning, and itching of the rectum. It is a powerful, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the rectum. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail or direct of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, E. H. Loomis

## A Summer Tonic is what everybody needs. Beef, wine and iron 50 cents per bottle.

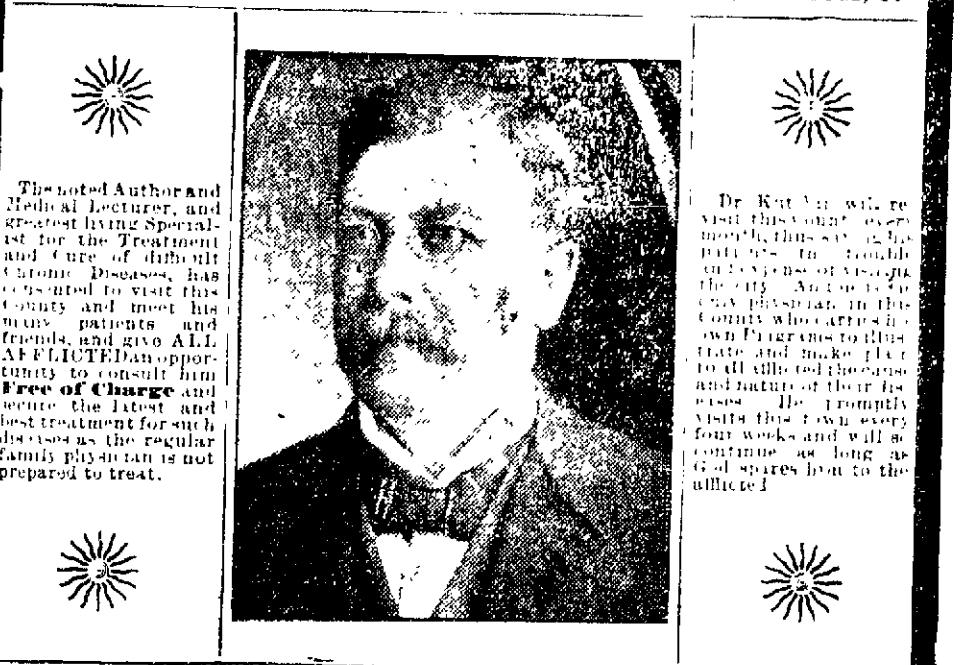
LYON'S CANDIES  
Rider & Snyder,  
Druggists,  
12 E. Main St.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS  
THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Bold Points.  
Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 25 John St., New York.

## DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,  
Late of Chicago. Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in the county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



## CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he has given many patients permanent cures. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the blood, such as Leucemia, Erythremia, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the nervous system, such as Neuritis, Neuralgia, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the lungs, such as Bronchitis, Emphysema, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the heart, such as Hypertension, Atherosclerosis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the kidneys, such as Nephritis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the stomach, such as Gastritis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the intestines, such as Colitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the bladder, such as Cystitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the prostate, such as Prostatitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the testicles, such as Orchitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the epididymis, such as Epididymitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the vas deferens, such as Vasitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the ureters, such as Ureteritis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the urethra, such as Urethritis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the penis, such as Balanitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the scrotum, such as Scrotitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the perineum, such as Perineitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the rectum, such as Rectitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the sigmoid colon, such as Sigmoiditis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the descending colon, such as Descending Colitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the transverse colon, such as Transverse Colitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the ascending colon, such as Ascending Colitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the cecum, such as Cecitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the appendix, such as Appendicitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the gallbladder, such as Cholecystitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the pancreas, such as Pancreatitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the liver, such as Hepatitis, and others. 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He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the gallbladder, such as Cholecystitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the pancreas, such as Pancreatitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the liver, such as Hepatitis, and others. He has cured many cases of chronic diseases of the spleen, such as Splenitis, and others.

Examinations free to all.

His improved methods of treatment.

Manhood perfectly restored.

Diseases of women.

A life of experience.

Latest discoveries and improvements.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

Delay is dangerous.

Consultation, examination and advice free to all at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, July 27, 1905.

ORVILLE NATIONAL HOTEL, THURSDAY, AUG. 1.

Consultation, examination and advice free.

Return visits in the county every twenty-eight days.

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## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
20 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.  
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Babney's Book Store, Hankins' News Depot, Engle's Cigar Store, Baumert's Cigar Store, Seiminger's Pool Room, and Lewis' Candy and Tobacco Stand.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905

When the Pennsylvania railroad's new eighteen-hour New York-Chicago express ran into a freight train last Saturday while running at a rate of seventy miles an hour, it ploughed straight through the wreck and the passengers did not know until afterwards what had caused the stoppage of the train. The accident furnishes new evidence concerning the safety of fast trains. One running on a slower schedule would have been derailed and many persons probably would have been injured.

## FATHER HUTHMACHER.

The Wyandot Union-Republican, of Upper Sandusky, pays the following tribute to the late Father Huthmacher: The Union-Republican grieves with the entire community in the death of the Rev. Father A. Huthmacher. He was one of God's noblest men and his life was made better by his having lived in it. He was a man with a heart, tender, patient and ever charitable, and this, in a measure, explains his great popularity and the grief that now prevails throughout the community. He was liked by all classes, regardless of creed or denomination, and it is safe to assert that no death in this locality has ever occasioned more genuine sorrow. He lived for the good of others and we are sure he is now enjoying to the full the reward his life of industry and true Christianity so well deserved.

## KISSED BY LAFAYETTE.

Mrs. Close Who is Dead at  
Ninety-three.

Paterson, N. J., July 19.—Mrs. E. A. R. Close, who had lived in Paterson for ninety-three years, died yesterday at her home, 707 Fair street, from a stroke of paralysis. She well remembered General Lafayette's visit to Paterson, and used to take delight in telling how he had kissed her and the other young women who assisted in receiving him on that occasion. Mrs. Close's father assisted in the building of the First Presbyterian church here, and she was one of the organizers and first teachers in the Sunday school. Her husband died about forty years ago. The General hospital, Orphan Asylum and Old Ladies' Home were all substantially remembered by Mrs. Close during her life.

## A LEGAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Navarre School so Held by  
Judge Harter.

Judge Harter, of the common pleas court, before whom was tried two weeks ago the case of the Navarre board of education vs. John Heintzelman, on Monday handed down a decision in which he held that the Navarre high school was a legal high school as required under the laws of Ohio and that the certificate granted the board of education for such a school is such as to meet the requirements of the law and that the school as conducted constitutes a high school in the meaning of the statutes.

The suit was brought by the board of education against Mr. Heintzelman to recover tuition for children sent to the school. Mr. Heintzelman claimed that the school was only an elementary one. The decision was awaited with interest by all interested in the Navarre schools as much depended upon the outcome of the trial.

## TO WIND UP BUSINESS.

Anton Gallo Files a Petition of  
Voluntary Bankruptcy.

Anton Gallo, who formerly conducted a wholesale fruit house in North Erie street, and who has had financial difficulties for a few weeks, filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court in Cleveland Tuesday placing his debts at \$5,100, with no assets. Attorney G. B. Eggert filed the petition for the applicant.

## A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## PLATT'S SOLE REGRET.

He Would Play Politics Differently  
Another Time.

New York, July 19.—Senator Thomas C. Platt, who celebrated his seventy-second birthday on Saturday last, was at his office in the city today looking at the picture of health. He said that he never felt better and was at peace with all the world.

The senator's birthday party on Saturday at his country home at Highland Mills, which was attended by many of his personal and political friends. He also received hundreds of telegrams of congratulation.

Senator Platt refused to talk politics today. He said: "I am resting just now and watching the drift of events. I shall not be in the city again this week, and do not know when I shall meet any politicians. But I am in good health and feeling well. I have been in the political game a long time and have never made a dollar out of it, for which I am thankful. I have many good friends and it was very pleasant to receive kind messages from so many of them on Saturday. But, after all, I do not know that the political game is worth while. I do know that if I had my life to live over I should play politics differently from the way I have in the past."

"But you have been successful at the game."

"Perhaps; but there are other considerations. Gratitude and ingratitude are powerful factors in politics."

"How would you play the game if you could play it all over?"

"I shall not tell you. I shall not tell any one what I have in mind. If I did it would open a broad field of discussion and maybe lead to developments, so it is just as well to stop with the statement that I would play the game differently if I could play it over."

Politicians familiar with Senator Platt's methods and knowing his loyalty to his friends will interpret for themselves his reference to playing politics differently if he could play the game over again. They will recall the events of the past three years, when the senator suffered a full measure of ingratitude in return for great political favors and unswerving loyalty.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Wm. Vogt Gets That for Repairing  
Asylum Arch.

Canton, July 18.—Contracts were awarded at a meeting of the county commissioners Monday for the repairing of bridges and culverts which were damaged by recent heavy rains.

The contract for the repair of the asylum arch, on the Massillon-Navarre road, was let to William Vogt, of Massillon. The bid was \$1,647.50. The Canton-Akron railway has agreed to contribute \$400 toward the expenditure and to make the necessary fill.

The contract for the repair of the Niles abutments, northeast of Massillon, was also let to William Vogt. The bid was \$357.50. The Houtz box culvert in Pike township will be repaired by Peter Schissler, of Canton, at a cost of \$449.50. William Vogt & Son received the contract for the repair of the Everhard bridge on the Pigeon Run road. The bid was \$361.20.

## MITE BOXES ROBBED.

The Salvation Army Discovers  
Thefts in Canton.

Canton, July 17.—It seems that the mite boxes placed in public places by the Salvation Army for the collection of funds to give the poor children and their mothers an outing at the lake, are being robbed in a systematic manner. Within the past few days the small boxes left at several places have been missing. At the Barnett a box containing between \$4 and \$5 was stolen Saturday night. Another containing a small collection was stolen from Charles O. Boyer's grocery establishment. Other places report similar losses.

In the rush for lake cars on the public square Sunday afternoon, a three-year-old child was separated from her parents, and stepping in front of an approaching car was struck by the fender and carried a short distance. The child was rescued from her perilous position by an onlooker. The girl was slightly bruised.

## THE HOTTEST DAY.

Thermometers Registered 95  
Degrees in the Shade.

Down town thermometers registered 94 and 95 degrees above zero in the shade at 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, making this the hottest day of the year. In the sun some thermometers jumped as high as 120 degrees, almost an unprecedented reading. A most unprecedented reading. A wind from the north is all that saved the town from being literally boiled out Monday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE  
Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for  
advertising.

THE LAYING OF  
CORNER STONES

Two Impressive Services to  
be Held This Summer.

THE U. B. SERVICE ON JULY 30.

Date for the Presbyterian Services  
Has Not Been Determined  
Upon but Will Not be Before  
September 1—A Stone of the  
Old Foundation to be Used in  
the New Walls.

According to present plans, there will be two impressive church services in Massillon this summer at the times of the laying of the cornerstones of the Presbyterian and United Brethren churches. The U. B. church is nearer completion than is the Presbyterian church, and the first service will be held Sunday, July 30. The church is located at the corner of Tremont street and Pletzcker avenue.

The Rev. James Jones, pastor, has in charge a programme and hopes to have Bishop Mathews, of Chicago, present. Other church dignitaries will be present.

A committee from the officers of the Presbyterian church has the matter in charge of the laying of the cornerstone of that edifice. The time of the Presbyterian services has not been determined upon and will not be for some time as that will wholly depend upon the progress made by the builders.

The stone has been selected and is one that formed a pillar under the tower of the old church. It is a fine piece of red sandstone and has not been injured by its fifty years of use in the old foundation. When the stone was removed, the under side, which had been in contact with the ground for fifty years, presented its natural color. A bit of sentiment is attached to this stone by the older members and the committee was pleased to be able to use a stone from the old foundation.

Another committee has decided to have the cornerstone placed in the northeast corner of the wall. It will thus face Hill and Plum streets and be in a conspicuous position. The main entrance to the church will be from Hill street and in the middle of the front wall.

The Presbyterian cornerstone will not be placed in the wall near the ground, as is generally the case, but about ten feet from the sidewalk and on a line with the floor of the main auditorium. The basement will extend several feet above the sidewalk and the main room will be still higher. A large number of basement window frames are now in position and within a few days the outside walls will be completed to the floor of the main room. The committee thinks that September 1 will not be too early a date approximately for the laying of the cornerstone.

Bricklayers are still at work on the basement walls, which will form supports to the main part of the building. Several cross walls are yet to be constructed.

## AT UPPER SANDUSKY.

Funeral Arrangements for the  
Late Father Huthmacher.

[From the Wyandot Union-Republican.]  
The remains of the Rev. Father Aloysius Huthmacher, who died at Massillon Saturday morning, reached this city Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, over the Pennsylvania railway. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of people, estimated at fifteen hundred, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, of which deceased was a member, the Catholic Knights of Ohio, the ladies of the Altar Society of St. Peter's, the ladies of the Blessed Virgin Sodality, the scholars of the parochial school, members of the congregation and friends, and the Rev. Father Forrer, pastor of St. Peter's, the Rev. Father Mizer, pastor of Our Lady of Consolation, of Carey, and the Rev. Father Gerz, pastor of St. Joseph's, of Kirby.

The procession was formed with the members of the C. M. B. A. and the C. K. of O. in the lead, and marched to St. Peter's church, which had been appropriately draped in mourning, where the body was received according to the ritual of the Catholic religion, after which the casket was opened and those who desired were permitted to view the remains.

The casket was kept open throughout the night and Monday and was guarded by members of the C. M. B. A. and C. K. of O.

The remains were viewed by hundreds of people. The funeral will occur Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Point Breeze, Chautauqua, Smithville, Ohio, August 5th to 20th. Wm. Jennings Bryan, August 18th. J. B. Eberly, Proprietor and Manager.

## MISUSE OF MAILS.

"Patriotic Studies" Sent Out  
Under Congressional Franks.

New York, July 19.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says that what is declared to be wholesale misuse of the United States mails and the franking privilege, is now taking place in Washington in the name of reform. The International Reform Bureau, which styles itself "the First Christian Lobby" and which has been engaged in righting everything that its manager deems to be wrong, is using the franks of Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Representative Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, to send through the mails a book about the work in Washington of the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent and treasurer of the International Reform Bureau.

The book is called "Patriotic Studies." It purports to be a part of the Congressional Record, and contains one document which was ordered to be printed during the second session of the Forty-seventh congress, on motion of Senator Wellington, on December 20, 1902.

The book contains another document, ordered to be printed in the second session of the Fifty-eighth congress, on motion of Senator Gallinger. On the strength of this last being a bona fide document, the book has obtained access to the mails on the congressional franks.

The document in question is "Senate Document No. 150." It is simply a puff for the International Reform Bureau. It lauds the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts as the bureau's founder, gives the address of the bureau as No. 296 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., and gives its telephone number. It also advertises a great many books printed by the Rev. Dr. Crafts, ranging in price from \$1.75 to 10 cents. The book weighs more than seventeen ounces, so that if it paid postage it would cost 9 cents to send it through the mails as third class matter.

Enclosed with each copy sent out under frank is a return envelope, also franked. Persons to whom the book is sent are asked to return the book if they do not want to purchase it, and if they do want to purchase it to use the frank in sending back to the reform bureau the sum of 25 cents, for the good of the cause. The government is not only giving to the reform bureau nine cents postage on each copy of the book sent out from Washington, but also is giving nine cents postage on the return of each copy that does not find a purchaser.

Thirty-five thousand envelopes were printed for the use of the reform bureau with the frank of Representative Gillett, which means that 35,000 copies of the book are now burdening the mails, and it is presumed that an equal number of envelopes were printed with the frank of Senator Gallinger for the same purpose. Seventy thousand copies of this book weigh about 1,260,000 ounces, or 78,750 pounds, or 35 tons. The postage one way that the government is giving free amounts to \$4,300. The return postage would increase the bill to \$12,600.

This scheme is carried on without the knowledge of Representative Gillett, who has been absent for several months on a trip to the Pacific coast. When the scheme of making the United States a free carrier for the sale and return of "Patriotic Studies" was ready to launch Mr. Bassett, an agent of the reform bureau, waited on Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Gillett's secretary. It was explained how nicely the government could be made the agent of the book merely by enclosing another franked envelope for the return of the publication. Mr. Gibbs refused to sanction the scheme, and said he did not think the postal officials would sanction it. He said Mr. Gillett was absent and was very careful about the use of his frank, and Mr. Gibbs cautioned the reformers to be very careful about what they did.

The next move was on the postoffice of the House of Representatives. The postmaster refused to indorse the plan and declined to handle the mail matter until it had been passed on by higher officials. Application was next made to the capitol postoffice inspector, who looks after such questions. The inspector shook his head. Agents of the reform bureau then went to the city postoffice here. They saw the superintendent of mails, who said the scheme seemed to him to be so novel and so irregular that he would not let the books go through. Application was made to another officer with the same result.

Finally the request was made to a still higher official, who, eager to help along the reform bureau, gave the necessary assent, and since then the mail cars have been fairly groaning beneath loads of "Patriotic Studies."

## That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which costs only one dollar. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood. All druggists \$1; 6 bottles \$5.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

CONSENTED FROM  
SENSE OF DUTY

Bishop Explains Father Huthmacher's Appointment.

SELECTED BECAUSE CAPABLE.

Impressive Services Over the  
Body of the Dead Pastor Were  
Held Tuesday Morning at  
Upper Sandusky—Interment  
Made in a Plot Selected Some  
Time Ago by Father Huthmacher.

At the funeral of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher at Upper Sandusky on Tuesday, Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, took occasion to explain the transfer of Father Huthmacher to St. Mary's church in this city. Bishop Horstmann's remarks are quoted in the Wyandot Union-Republican in part as follows:

"When approached concerning the subject of the transfer, Father Huthmacher said that he was troubled with insomnia and nervous prostration and that he wondered why he should be requested to take up the new charge, which he could not manage without an assistant, when he was happy and contented here in Upper Sandusky. But, the bishop said, after explaining that he selected him, thinking him the most capable of filling the place out of the Cleveland diocese, he willingly consented."

The Union-Republican gives the following account of the funeral:

The funeral services of the late Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher, for seventeen years the beloved pastor of St. Peter's church, in this city, were held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. It was perhaps the largest funeral ever held in Upper Sandusky.

The remains lay in state since Sunday afternoon and during that time were viewed by hundreds of people. Monday evening a flashlight negative was taken of the dead priest as he lay in his casket and photographs will be sent to his father and relatives in Germany.

Tuesday morning all the business houses and factories closed from 9 to 11:30 o'clock out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The early morning trains brought a number of friends and priests to attend the services and when the services began there were about sixty priests in attendance.

The church was appropriately draped in mourning, white and black streamers being hung all around the auditorium of the church and the altar was also draped in festoons of white and black. A canopy of mourning was also erected on the altar from which Bishop Horstmann delivered the eulogy.

Tuesday morning the societies connected with St. Peter's church were seated first, after which the congregation and scholars of the parochial schools were taken care of. The large gallery was thrown open and all seats not occupied were given to non-members of the church. Seats had been reserved in front for the clergymen of the city, all of whom attended, members of the bar, county and city officials, the board of county visitors, friends of the deceased, and members of the press. All aisles were filled people standing and it is estimated that over one thousand were able to hear the services. Hundreds who could not gain admittance remained on the outside.

At exactly 9 o'clock, to the strains of the organ, presided over by the Rev. Father M. Vollmayer, of Massillon, the priests walked down the aisle to the altar where requiem high mass was celebrated. The Right Reverend Bishop Ignatius Horstmann, of Cleveland, pontificated.

The bishop's tribute was masterly, pathetic and impressive and his allusions to the deceased brought tears to the eyes of many.

After Bishop Horstmann had concluded and a chant had been rendered the clergymen viewed the remains, after which the congregation was dismissed and the clerical pall bearers, the Rev. A. H. Schreiner, of Gallion; the Rev. F. A. Schrieber, of Mansfield; the Rev. H. Boeskin, of Crestline; the Rev. J. P. Kunnert, of New Washington; the Rev. Honck and the Rev. John Harks, of Toledo, tenderly bore the casket containing the remains of their fellow clergyman and friend to the church doors, where it was received by the pall bearers, Joseph Fisher, William Fleck, Anthony Strasser, John Stinebaugh and Frank and Edward Braun, (and carried to the hearse).

The procession started for the cemetery at 11:30 o'clock. It was led by the C. M. B. A. and the C. K. of O. societies, followed by the members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin and the Altar Society. Next in line were the

parochial scholars, members of the congregation and friends.

Six priests accompanied the remains to the cemetery, where the burial ritual services of the church were observed, after which Father Huthmacher was laid to rest in a plot selected by himself some time ago.

## AGED WOMAN ROBBED.

Thieves Enter House in Columbiana County.

Canton, July 19.—Constable W. H. Little, of Justice Barrick's court, received word from Damascus, Columbiana county, early Wednesday morning, stating that Mrs. Nancy Little, his mother, who is now in her eighty-eighth year, was attacked by robbers in her home about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, and after being felled to the floor her house was robbed. About the same time a telephone message was received at police headquarters here asking that the workhouse bloodhounds be sent to Damascus to work upon the case. The message, however, came too late to have the dogs sent on the Pennsylvania train and no cars were running on the Stark electric line, and for these reasons the dogs were not sent.

## KING'S FIRST ORDERS.

Comrade McCarty Made Chief  
of Staff.

Washington, July 19.—Captain John R. King has issued his first general order since assuming command of the Grand Army of the Republic. He directs that the colors be draped at all posts for ten days in memory of the late Commander Blackmar. He appoints a committee to draft resolutions to be presented at the national encampment. Comrade McCarty, of Minnesota, has been appointed chief of staff, vice Schoonmaker resigned. There have been no other changes in the staff.

## JUDGE FAWCETT TRUSTEE.

He Will Act for State Bank  
Creditors.

Canton, July 19.—At a meeting of the creditors of W. L. Davis, vice president of the defunct State bank, Wednesday morning Judge J. P. Fawcett was chosen as trustee. His bond was fixed at \$50,000. The selection of Judge Fawcett was made without opposition. A number of attorneys from Cleveland, Akron and other places were present.

## BLOWN TO PIECES.

Lightning Strikes Powder House  
—Six Men Killed.

Des Moines, Ia., July 19.—An explosion took place this morning at the West Riverside coal mine, two miles west of this city. Lightning struck the powder house just as six men had entered to get the day's supply of dynamite. The entire stock of dynamite exploded and the men were blown to pieces. No others were injured.

## DAVIS-HUGHES MARRIAGE

A Quiet Ceremony Performed  
Tuesday Afternoon.

Miss Esther Davis, daughter of Mrs. Anna Davis, of North Hill street, and Mr. Moses H. Hughes, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, both of this city, were married by the Rev. George Darsie Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, in the presence of a few friends.

The bride and groom are members of the Christian church and Mr. Hughes is a member of the board of deacons. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes left soon after the ceremony on a wedding trip, during which they will visit Niagara Falls. Their friends had intended to give them a parting "shower" and were disappointed to find the bride and groom had eluded them. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will go to housekeeping.

## Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger  
than that of the stomach.  
Hair hunger, for instance.

Hungry hair needs food,  
needs hair vigor—Ayer's.  
This is why we say that  
Ayer's Hair Vigor always  
restores color, and makes  
the hair grow long and  
heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you,  
send us one dollar and we will express  
you a bottle. Be sure and give the name  
of your nearest express office. Address,  
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

## Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Lulu Miller has returned home after a few days spent in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sulz left Sunday for a three weeks' stay at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mrs. C. W. Skeels has been called to New Cumberland by the death of her brother, J. D. Tressel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Powers left Wednesday for Cedar Point to attend the Knights of Columbus outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meuser left Tuesday morning for a week's outing at Cleveland, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt and Miss Helen Anderson returned Sunday afternoon from a week's outing at State Mills.

A. J. Boerner and Miss Agatha Boerner left Monday morning for New York for an extended visit with relatives and friends.

George Orr, en route from Franklin, Pa., to visit relatives in Cleveland, fell from a train at Kingsville, O., on Monday and was killed.

Mrs. G. L. Albrecht and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dimon will leave for New York Tuesday afternoon, expecting to sail for Genoa next Saturday.

Daniel F. Burns, a Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad conductor, was killed Monday by a train in the yards at Mingo Junction, O. Burns was 25 years old.

Several farmers in the vicinity of Cadiz, have been offering \$2 a day and board for harvest hands, and complain they are unable to secure help even at that offer.

Miss Esther Davis and Mr. Moses Hughes were married Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride in North Hill street, by the Rev. George Darsie.

Donald Timmons, 12 years old, while playing on the streets at Cadiz one evening last week ran into a playmate and fractured his skull, death resulting Tuesday morning.

Martha Bowman, 9 years old, died at Wooster on Tuesday from blood poisoning, the result of a slight wound on her foot caused by stepping on a carpet tack three weeks ago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fletcher, of Cleveland, on Tuesday, a son. The parents are now visiting Mrs. Fletcher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller, in East South street.

The Misses Helen and Laura Whitman, Mary Bernard, Adelaide Volkmer, Florence Snyder and Iida Wampler left Monday morning for Turkey-foot lake, where they will form Camp Rambler's Rest for two weeks.

Henry W. Holzbach has moved his barber shop from the building next to the Union hotel to his new quarters in West Main street. He will move his household goods from Canal street to rooms over the shop in a few days.

Monday afternoon John Kiochan, an Italian, while on a ferry boat crossing the Ohio river at Bellaire was drowned in a peculiar manner. His hat blew off into the river, and when Kiochan reached for it he fell into the water.

Henry Popte, who has been visiting relatives in this city for a week past, returned to his home in Chester, Neb., accompanied by Mrs. Henry Vogt and Mrs. Mary Kiefer, on Sunday. Mrs. Vogt and Mrs. Kiefer will spend a month with relatives at Chester.

The farmers of the western part of Stark county have their wheat crop cut and are now making hay as rapidly as possible to get that crop out of the way for the rapidly ripening oat crop. The past week has improved the corn crop one hundred per cent.

The body of an unknown was found in the Ohio river at Blacks island dike, near Steubenville, on Monday. It was that of a white man about 40 years old; height 5 feet 7 inches; weight 150 pounds; dark hair, two weeks' growth of beard; dark striped pants, black coat, blue shirt, gray socks, shoes almost new, and light suspenders.

The Rev. Harvey Stoner, of Johnstown, Pa., a former resident of the western part of the county, conducted services in the First Reformed church Sunday morning. In the evening he assisted in the services in the Tabernacle west of the city. Here he met many friends with whom he spent his boyhood days.

The annual outing given by the Bee Hive Company to its employees and their friends took the form of a trip up the canal, which was enjoyed by seventy-five persons, Tuesday evening. A boat had been draped with flags and music was furnished by a number of the excursionists. Lunch baskets were carried and supper was eaten during the trip. No stop was made up the canal and the party returned late in the evening.

Mrs. Hannah Carroll, 82 years old, of Steubenville, has the whooping cough. She had been nursing her grandchildren, who are afflicted with the disease, and the physicians say that there is no doubt about the aged woman's affliction. Mrs. Baker has "whooped" just like the children, but is recovering. She insists upon using only the remedies in vogue when she was a little girl and says she will soon be rid of the cough.

Patrolman and Mrs. Andrew Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Goebel and daughter Marie, of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Frost and daughter Marguerite, of Massillon, and Miss Edith Schuler, Charles and George Schuler, of West Brookfield, were entertained at dinner on Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. X. Kern at Silver Hill farm, in honor of their daughter Ellen's birthday. Miss Kern received much beautiful china.

George Darling, a civil war veteran of Findlay, recently sent his discharge paper to Washington to have some corrections made, and was surprised yesterday to receive it together with a voucher for nearly \$200 clothing money due him during his term of service. Darling was only fifteen years old when he entered the service and was small in stature and his clothes were sent from home. The amount had never been applied for.

## OBITUARY.

**MRS. SARAH HUTCHINSON.** Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, aged 28 years, died at the state hospital Sunday morning. The deceased was admitted from Columbiana county three months ago and had only come from England a little over a year ago. The body was sent to Washingtonville for interment.

**JOHN POWDERMARKER.** John Powdermarker, aged 53 years, a former resident of Lorain, died at the state hospital Sunday. A brother arrived Sunday and accompanied the body to the deceased's former home, where interment will be made.

## DEATH OF TWO SONS.

Joseph and James Clark, the seven-weeks-old sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, of 90 South Erie street, died of convulsions Monday night at about 10:30 o'clock. The fatal illness was noticed during the afternoon. The deaths occurred but fifteen minutes apart. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning but the time depends upon the return of the Rev. Michael Vollmayer from Upper Sandusky. He is expected in the city this evening.

## MANY VICTIMS OF HEAT WAVE.

## One Crazy Mother Kills Her Babe With Knife.

## GREAT SUFFERING FELT TODAY.

## Ten Thousand New York Men, Women and Children Slept on the Beach at Coney Island Last Night—More Deaths from Heat Reported.

New York, July 19.—It is estimated that ten thousand men, women and children slept on the beach at Coney Island last night to escape the heat in the city. Trains up to midnight were crowded with passengers from the city. Police guarded the sleepers. The temperature on the beach fell to seventy-four by daylight.

More heat and greater suffering are promised here today. Before 7 a. m. five deaths were reported, two of persons falling from windows where they had been sleeping, others from exhaustion. In Brooklyn a heat crazed mother plunged a carving knife into her sleeping nineteen-months-old child, killing it instantly.

Cincinnati, July 19.—Three more deaths from heat were reported early today. A brisk breeze during the forenoon tempered the heat considerably.

Philadelphia, July 19.—Torrid weather prevails again today in this city and vicinity. The intense heat continued through the night and at 8 o'clock this morning the government thermometer registered eighty-five degrees, the same as yesterday morning.

Boston, July 19.—Another day of intense heat is in progress in this city today after a night which brought little relief.

Washington, July 19.—The weather bureau predicts that the high temperature will be temporarily interrupted on Thursday by showers and thunder storms.

Chicago, July 19.—Breezes from Lake Michigan tempered the heat here today. Light clouds broke the sun's glare and aided in moderating the weather.

Cleveland, July 19.—There have been three heat prostrations and one death during the past twenty-four hours. Thirty-six children are reported dying from heat and improper sanitary conditions.

**WANTED** to buy veal calves. Massillon prices. W. J. Myers, Sippo, O. Phone 4-496.

**For Over Sixty Years** Mrs. Winklow's Cherry Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for all troubles. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, July 18.—Mrs. Jane Fahney is lying seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Weirich, with typhoid fever.

The miners at the West Lebanon mine have the promise of work every day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leplah, of Millersburg, visited at the home of C. E. McFarren on Sunday.

A number of our Methodist people attended quarterly meeting Sunday afternoon at the McFarren church.

Miss Leota Oplinger has gone to Lorain to visit her sister.

Del Selders, who had his hand caught in a binder wheel before last and had to have two fingers amputated, is improving slowly.

## CROSS ROADS.

Cross Roads, July 18.—The farmers are nearly through with their wheat harvest and hay making.

Elmer Wurtz is recovering from a severe attack of poison.

Miss Lilian Poorman entertained the Misses Grace and Blanche Hawk and the Misses Dora and Artha Collier on Sunday.

A few young people from this vicinity attended services at Crystal Spring last Sunday evening.

## BENTLEY.

Bentley, July 20.—Communion services will be held next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

The Misses Mary and Martha Erb and Mary Steele spent Sunday at Urban Hill with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbst.

William G. Snively spent Tuesday evening at Massillon attending a meeting of the class of 1899, of which he was a member.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oberlin visited their daughter, Mrs. Albert Smith, Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Ficus and Miss Nellie Snively spent Wednesday with Mrs. Albert Graber at Dalton.

Our people attended preaching services at the Tabernacle Sunday evening. The Rev. Harvey Stoner, of Johnstown, Pa., delivered the sermon, and his many friends were glad to meet him once more after a long absence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Snively, May, Leta, Cloyd and Jesse Snively visited their grandparents at Massillon, Sunday.

Nellie and John Snively spent Sunday at Canal Fulton with Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Rink and family.

A concert will be held at the Tabernacle this evening by the Buckeye male quartette of Massillon.

Some of our people attended the festival at West Brookfield Saturday evening.

Mrs. John Shilling and family, of Stanwood, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Shilling.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snively spent Sunday at Massillon.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, July 20.—Mrs. John Kitt and daughter Flo and Master Harold, of Massillon, called on friends while en route to Canal Fulton Saturday.

Wilfred L. Dehoff has severed his connection with the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company and is now working for Jay Friend, south of Massillon.

Miss Elizabeth Ralston and Joseph Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday at their old Newman home.

Mr. and Mrs. John McInness returned to their home in Indian Territory last week, after a six weeks' visit with old friends in this vicinity.

Thomas J. Morgan was a Cleveland visitor last Sunday, and while there called on a former Newman boy in the person of Dr. Robert H. Ralston, who is conducting a successful business on the corner of Willson and Payne avenues.

George Williams and family left Wednesday for their Colorado home, after a two months' visit with their relatives and friends at their old Newman home.

So far our school has no applicant to teach the coming term. Here is a good opening for the right man.

The festival given by the young ladies of our Sunday school last Saturday evening was conducted in an up-to-date style, rendering every accommodation that would add to the pleasure of their patrons. Nearly \$12 was cleared for the new light fund, for which they desire to thank their many friends.

A large number of Massillon young people attended the festival and remained over Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hansberger spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weirich, at Sippo.

Rumor has it that the Buddy mine expects to commence operations about August 1. So "mote" it be.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ries and son Willard spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosche, of Akron, called on friends at Crystal Spring over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Moock, of East Greenville, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting, Sunday.

John Miesmer, of Navarre, visited friends here a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Ries were

guests of Barborton relatives over Sunday.

Mrs. John Fashbaugh has gone to Barborton for an extended visit.

Clara and Charles Dunckly, of Akron, are visiting relatives in our village.

W. W. Smith, of Brownsville, Neb., is in from the West to spend several months with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Smith.

C. M. Darling and C. C. Murphy, who left Jackson, Mich., on May 2, 1901, to make a tour of the United States on bicycles, stopped at this place a short time a few days ago. They went from here to Columbus and if they succeed in reaching Detroit at a specified date they will win a nice wager.

## Answer For Napier.

Sir Charles Napier fired a man who had not a sweeter reply for him. He asked Richard Burdett the expert in many things, there were in a way, and Richard, knowing as he did, answered without hesitation, "Two hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ten, Sir Charles." He turned away and smiled. Another time he ordered a review on a grand scale to impress certain chiefs. "Lieutenant Burdett," he pleased to inform these gentlemen that I propose to form the same into a line, then to break into a wheel and to the right and to form square on the center of the line, and so on, for about five minutes, in military tactics, for which there were no equivalents in those men's studies. "Yes, sir," said Richard, saluting. "Turning to the left," Richard said, "and then, our great man is going to show you the way we fight, and you must be attentive to the rules." He then touched his cap to Sir Charles. "Have you explained all?" he asked. "I explained, sir," answered Richard. "A most concentrated language that must be," said Sir Charles, riding off with his nose in the air.

**Peter the Great and Lawyers.** In Russia during the reign of Peter the Great private litigants might have their suits prosecuted free of cost by lawyers paid by the state. The emperor, discovering that his subjects were being imposed upon by their legal agents, who contrived to delay trials until they had sucked their clients dry, enacted that sufficient solicitors and attorneys should be employed at hand some yearly salaries to officiate for the public in every matter of law. He ordered further that these men should insert in a register written up daily the dates of applications to them and should proceed with the suits in the order in which they were procketed without respect of persons. If they failed to do so, if they accepted any bribe or fee or if they were dilatory these lawyers were to be knouted and sent to Siberia.

**Elihu Root Takes Oath Today.** Washington, July 19.—Elihu Root arrived here last night from New York and today will take the oath as secretary of state. He was somewhat fatigued as the result of his journey and the intense heat. He said that his coming at this time was to formally take up the reins of office as secretary of state. He will remain in the city until the one day.

**Ohio Politician Passes Away.** Cincinnati, July 19.—Charles Edgar Brown, postmaster at Cincinnati under the second Cleveland administration, former member of the Ohio legislature, for years police commissioner of this city and prominent as an attorney, is dead at Morgantown, W. Va., after a prolonged attack of diphtheria.

## Appalling Suggestion.

Bride—My dear, this hat has been crushed beyond redemption, and I must have a new one. Bridegroom—Very well, my darling. I'll stop in somewhere on my way home and buy you one. (Bride faints with horror.)

## OVEREXERTION.

It Leads to Weakness of Heart and Early Death.

A prominent university professor says that an investigation of some years has convinced him that much evil has resulted from college athletics.

College athletics, he finds, bring on by overexertion a number of ills, of which the worst and most common is weakness of the heart, that, developing with maturity, unites the victim for continued efficient effort in business and eventually carries him off before his time.

Sprinting and tennis he believes to be the two sports which work the most havoc with the heart.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said that a condition which often promoted long life was prudently poor health at an early age. He meant by this that a man who in his youth had to husband his strength and by slow and careful process develop the good health that he lacked would be more likely to escape the dangers of overexertion in which the careless giant was tempted to indulge.

Still, given strength and good health in the beginning, moderate exercise of one's powers cannot fail to be a source of renewed strength as well as of healthful enjoyment.—Boston Globe.

## THE FINDING OF MOSES.

A Famous Artist Says There Were No Bulrushes in Egypt.

Bulrushes are so inseparably associated in the mind with the finding of Moses that it is difficult to imagine a painting of the incident in which the picturesque reeds do not figure.

But there is a beautiful painting by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema of the finding of Moses, and the bulrushes are entirely omitted. The great painter gave the following explanation of the fact.

He ascribes the presence of the word "bulrushes" in the authorized version as being due to faulty translation, for there are no such things as bulrushes on the Nile. The word in the original means papyrus, and it seems that in the absence of some equivalent in English the word was used as being the nearest which the translators had at their command.

According to Alma-Tadema's reading, the mother of Moses fashioned a cradle or ark of papyrus and smeared it over with the white Nile mud, and it is according to this rendering that he has painted his picture.—Chambers' Journal.

## Like Many a Man.

A horse was entered in a trotting race. When he was put on the track he was warned by the starter to race with great energy, and a number of inexperienced persons put, their money on him, but when the race was over and a rawboned fellow named Tom had no sign of a horse, he said: "That horse" said an experienced race track man who had been enough to back the rawboned fellow, "which lost out is like a good many people. He spends too much time and energy going up in the air instead of getting over the earth."—Missouri Valley Farmer.

## A Clever Ruse.

When Thurlow was lord chancellor of England he was much at outs with the bishop of London. The latter was visited one day by a clergyman who sought appointment to a fat living then vacant. He wanted a letter of recommendation to Lord Thurlow, but the bishop said such a letter was likely to do more harm than good. Nevertheless he wrote it. When Thurlow read the missive he said, "Well, as that seconded, the bishop of London has introduced you, you won't get the living."

"So the bishop said, my lord," was the meek reply. "Did the bishop say so?" roared Thurlow. "Then I'll prove him a liar, for you shall have the living," and he was as good as his word.

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind., says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.** Rock Point, Pa., August 2.

The annual eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania folksfest will be held at Rock Point, Pa., August 2. This naturally romantic spot has recently been further improved at a cost of \$50,000, and is now the ideal outing place. Massillon and Canton people will run an excursion, and invite the public to arrange to meet and spend the day with friends, who come on excursions from Alliance, Salem, Columbiana, Youngstown, Zelenople, Butler, Oil City, Pittsburg and Allegheny, etc. Train direct to grounds, no transfer, street cars, etc. Fare, round trip, \$1.

## Wonderful Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., the most popular of the hundred or more resorts along the Atlantic coast is pronounced the finest watering place in the world. This great American seashore resort has kept pace with the times and prospered. The hotels have grown in number and size. Prosperity and popularity are with it.

The surf bathing which has made Atlantic City famous is one of the wonders of the world. This sight during bathing hours defies description: men, women and children in bathing costumes of various hues form a picture to be seen only at Atlantic City.

Aside from the seaside features, Atlantic City has amusements of every kind. Great lion piers extend hundreds of feet into the ocean. Each pier has its summer theatres and band stands, and for a nominal price one can enjoy the comfortable chairs of the pier and listen to the music of the bands throughout the entire day, if he so wishes it.

The proximity of Atlantic City to all the big central and western cities, by reason of the excellent through train service of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, makes it the resort of the masses.

In order to give its patrons an opportunity to visit the seashore on a nominal rate, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May and Sea Isle City, N. J., and Ocean City, Md., on Thursday, August 10th, 1905.

Tickets will be available on all regular trains, and will be good for return two days, including date of sale, thus giving ample time for an enjoyable outing. Stop over within limit of ticket will be allowed at Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., on return trip.

For further information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio ticket agent, or M. G. Carrel, Division Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

## SEASHORE EXCURSION AUG. 17.

Low Fare to Pennsylvania Lines to Atlantic City, Cape May and Eight Other Resorts.

The annual excursion to the seashore via Pennsylvania Lines will be run Thursday, August 17th, a convenient date for leaving business, and when the season at the ocean resort is at its height. For this excursion tickets will be sold to nine of the most popular watering places on the Atlantic Coast, including Atlantic City, Cape May, Angler's Avon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, all on the Jersey Coast, and Rehoboth, Delaware.

The round trip fare to any of the resorts named will be \$13.50 from Massillon. Fares from other ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines will be proportionately less.

Tickets will be good returning within twelve days, permitting more than a week's enjoyable stay at the seashore. Excursion tickets including stop-over at Philadelphia on return trip, if deposited with ticket agent at Broad Street Station.

For full particulars about the excursion, spend through train service and advance reservation of sleeping car berths, apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Lines at Massillon, O.

## THE BEE HIVE STORE

## Special Values For

## Thursday, Friday and Saturday

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| Children's Black Ribbed Stockings, all sizes . . . . .                                      | 61c | Colored Wash Goods and Mercerized materials—Silk Gingham, 15c |
| Ladies' Ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeveless . . . . .                                     | 5c  | Fancy Batistes, etc. . . . .                                  |
| One lot fancy Silk Crepes in light colors, also pretty Printed Mulls, 50c quality . . . . . | 39c | Good Standard Calicoes, choice patterns . . . . .             |
| Colored Lawns, Percale Linings and White Lawns . . . . .                                    | 41c | Madras Gingham, various pretty colorings . . . . .            |
| Black Paris Muslin, 50c, 69c and 75c qualities . . . . .                                    | 29c | Pretty Fancy Lawns—worth 10c yd. at only . . . . .            |
| One lot Torchon Laces and Insertings just received and on sale at . . . . .                 | 2c  | Cotton Huck Toweling—a great bargain, 5c value . . . . .      |
| Good quality Brown Muslin, several bales, at . . . . .                                      | 21c | Cotton Challies, pretty Persian patterns, only . . . . .      |
|   |     | Turkish Wash Rags—double twisted yarn . . . . .               |



**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**

BY **J.S. TRIGG**

REGISTER, DES MOINES, I.A.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

It will always pay to take a day off and visit the best farmer you know of.

The best thing to do with the big yard is to plant it up and sow it to rape if done any time before Aug. 1.

A Texas man is going to start a horse ranch with queen bees imported at a cost of \$25 to \$100 per head. This sort ought to make a golden honey.

We saw a farmer with his wife and eight children in a carriage the other day. A pair of big draft horses with a plow harness drew the load. It was all right.

About the time a fellow for the second time got up the rear of his windmill wrecked by a summer storm he began to fall in love with the nasty little gasoline engine.

In a general way we much prefer the low headed fruit tree for the garden country. Such trees suffer much less from an south and from the wear and tear of the winds.

Texas has overcome the Bermuda onion business and is sending more to market than the people can eat. This season they have been the best paying crop raised on the farms of the country.

The great value there is connected with salt applied to the hay or fodder when put in the mow of the barn is not in its preservative quality, but in making such feed more palatable when fed out.

Nearly all farmers in the northwest keep more or less hogs, but not one in ten of them realize the value of a rape seed as a summer feed for their pigs. Nothing grown on the farm will make a cheaper hog feed.

We note that the production of rice in this country has more than caught up with the home demand, and this, too, with only a very limited area devoted to its culture. We are not a great rice eating nation and never will be.

As an evidence of our willingness to encourage a spirit of reciprocity with Canada we gave that country almost the whole of our foreign cheese trade, and we did it by palming off on the Britishers filled and skimmed cheese for full cream.

The value of a man fixed as we value a horse, just on his physical ability, is about \$5,000. When to this muscle is added some gray matter, he rises in value just as a horse does when he possesses more or less of standard blood and intelligence.

The sum of \$100 per year in cash and what eggs and chickens the family can use are easily obtained from what poultry may be kept upon the average farm homestead given ordinary care and attention. This sum may be increased to \$200 where more fowls are kept and more attention is given them.

We are asked if there are any birds at all which will eat the Colorado potato bug. While there are none which seem to be very fond of a potato bug diet, we have seen turkeys, ducks and the rose breasted grosbeak eat them. As to any bird being a check upon these bugs, there is none, so far as we know.

The gospel of grass is a good gospel to study. There can be no erosion of the soil or depletion of soil fertility where grass grows. The growing of grass means the feeding of it, and this means butter, cheese, milk, meats, and these mean profitable agriculture. "All flesh is grass" is the text of this gospel, and wherever it is preached and practiced there will be found good farming and prosperity.

A farm hand in Iowa had some difficulty with his employer and was discharged. He then turned round and sued his employer for over time, claiming some \$60 for work done after what are called regulation working hours. The case is now pending, and for the first time we are likely to get a legal ruling on the question of whether there are any legal limits to the number of hours' work which may be extorted from the farm hand.

Co-operative effort never finds a better work than where all the land owners work harmoniously together to secure the proper drainage of their land. But, strange as it may seem, this happy result is far more difficult of accomplishment than one would think. There is almost always some meanly selfish hog of a farmer in the crowd who will make every effort to not only hold up his neighbors, but to hold up such to improvement, and the whole community has to suffer for his meanness. We know of more than one case where, only the right man was in a box to lead the procession, there would be a happy well attended funeral.

White clover and sweet clover bloom in the spring and the summer, and they improve them to the limit.

A good general purpose fertilizer would be one that would give a good crop of wheat, corn, clover or any other crop, and would be good for six or more persons to feed during the year.

For a horse to win a race, the lack of food and the lack of exercise are the two most important factors. A horse that is not exercised will not be able to run longer than when out during the winter.

Never a better time to buy registered stock than now. A good start can be made for \$200, and that much money was never put to a better use.

It is the season of red roses and red clover, while everybody is full of strawberries, green peas and new potatoes—mighty nice time of the year.

It is a good thing that children do not eat in the same proportion young birds do. If they did it would keep the old man busy with a denry bringing them food.

The pound and a half spring chicken costs the town man over 70 cents by the time it is served on his table. Thus a common country dish becomes a costly luxury in the city.

The lines of the part belt were pretty well defined by the extreme cold of last winter. There is all the difference in the world between zero and 20 below so far as patches are concerned.

The effort being made to induce the settlement of the south by the Italians, who are coming to this country in such large numbers, has much to commend it, as the Italian is specially adapted to southern conditions.

The trouble is that the hired man does not seem to remain a hired man. He is going to boss somebody else, and he is going to be bossed by somebody else. And the hired man is going to be bossed by the farmer who will want to see him.

We have no land in the north which can get as fine a crop of corn as the south at midday, when the moon is at full. Planted in the top of some mountain or on a hill, he will make the night cool with his sweat, will use his by the hour together.

No apple has come into such general favor for all the latitude north of 42 degrees as the Wealthy. No apple has a finer flavor, keeps better in cold storage, is more prolific or handsomer in appearance. It would be well if the Wealthy could be more generally planted in place of so many inferior varieties.

A man who fed a lot of beef cattle the past winter, buying at \$3.50 and selling at \$4.10, figures up after he sold them that he had made just \$1.50 per head besides what the manure might be worth. This sort of work will never put him in the cattle baron class. The trouble was that he had a poor lot of feeders to start with and then did not know how to feed them, and there are many just like him.

We know of one man who for years has stuck to beef making of this type. He buys up in the fall a bunch of the best early calves he can find and then pushes them for baby beef for the next June market, and he has always been able to make money at it, doing so when his neighbors feeding older cattle would fall down. It is always true that the meat put on the young animal, be it steer, sheep or hog, always costs less than when put on the older animal.

It is never very hard times on that farm where there is some sort of produce ready to turn off every month in the year, such as cream, eggs, butter, pork, fruit, honey, saying nothing of the grain crops and fat steers, and where such crops are produced it is also true that the soil can never get very badly impoverished. An eighty acre farm run on these lines will return the owner more net profit one year with another than a quarter section carried on as so many are.

We are asked whether the big department stores are likely to become a permanent feature of our commercial life. They are, and there will be more of them than there are now. Just what effect they will have on the country merchant of the future is uncertain. He has a difficult problem to meet, the large capital of the big store giving it every advantage in the matter of buying. What seems to be a practical solution of the difficulty is being adopted in some towns, the merchants getting together and organizing a stock company for the purpose of carrying on a home department store, adopting all the economic methods of the city institution.

The centralized creamery working with cream gathered from a wide area of territory, shipped to it by express, is doing a splendid work in many sections of the country, especially in those parts where it was impossible to develop the dairy business sufficiently to justify the building and running of a home creamery. This new method has made possible the taking up of the dairy business in almost any locality by any man, the equipment needed being only the cows and a farm separator, with a local cash market for all the cream he can produce. Many a man is now being put on his financial feet as a result of the opportunities offered by this new method. On the other hand, wherever the home creamery exists it should receive the loyal support of every man in the community.

**THE DAIKIRY BUSINESS.**

Dairying is disliked by many farmers for several reasons. It is claimed that it is dirty work; that it ties a man down for every day in the year, and so on. The way some dairies are run it is slavery, a filthy type of bondage every way detestable. But there is a better way. The Dutch in Holland, the French and the most up to date dairymen in our own country have found it out. Just as soon as a dairyman understands that absolute and superlative cleanliness is indispensable to success in the business most of the difficulty is removed. When a man has to take an old pig milk stool, put on a pair of rubber boots and milk a dirty cow in a dirty cow yard it is a nasty business, but that is not the right way even if it is so common. The Hollanders make their dairy barns the show places of the farm homestead, taking precedence of the family parlor. As soon as dairying is taken up scientifically and sensibly with the right sort of dairy animals and conducted as it may and should be every objection to it as a business is at once removed.

**WET FARMS.**

The big problem for a man with a wet farm is to get the land well drained. Wet farms in combination with wet seasons have been the cause of more mortgages, foreclosures, and farm failures than any other thing in the northwest. Because these flat wet farms will grow a fine crop in a dry season, there remains the constant temptation to cultivate them, which is all a mistake, for in their undrained condition they should be kept in grass and never be touched with a plow. When these lands are the drained they become the most productive lands in the country, and the first thing is to plan how best to get them thoroughly drained. These lands as they now are are worth on an average about \$10 an acre for pasture. When the drained they are easily worth and will pay good interest on \$100 per acre. It will cost from \$10 to \$15 per acre to properly drain them. Better sell one half of the farm and get the other half drained, if it can be done in no other way.

**THE VALUE OF CLOVER.**

Perhaps there is no better thing to continually urge upon the average farmer east or west than the great value of clover as a fertilizing agent for his soil. Take the northwest as a whole. There is not one-tenth enough clover sown. It will build up the poor soil and prevent the good soil from becoming impoverished. It is the poor man's subsoiler and forerunner of good crops of all kinds. It furnishes humus for plant food, leaves the soil in the very best of mechanical condition, while it enriches it with nitrogen taken from the air. It would be a good thing if every farmer would spend as much for clover seed each year as his taxes amount to.

**TRAINING HORSES.**

Horses may be easily trained to do many things which would increase their usefulness. For instance, there are very few horses trained to take their places just right alongside a wagon tongue and have to be led or pushed into their place. The fire department horse soon learns not only to take his place on the hose cart at the sound of the bell, but exhibits a wonderful intelligence in all that pertains to his special line of work. No domestic animal responds more quickly to training or can be taught more things.

**CORN CULTIVATION.**

So entirely has the factor of hand labor been dispensed with in the cultivation of the corn crop that we know of many men who will not take the trouble to go through their fields and pull out the milkweeds, the morning glory, ragweeds and sunflower which the plow skipped in cultivation, when such hand work would pay better than any other work they could do.

**Frank Religion in Maine.**

A new frank religion has appeared in the hamlet of Longville, Me., on the line of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad, and in its wake have come a series of disturbances involving the arrest of prominent residents of the place for attempted assault upon members of the new cult, says a Bangor dispatch to the New York Tribune. The latter are called the Holists, and they are now going about armed in fear of lynchings, tar and feathers and other violence from the farmers. Free love is said to be one of their tenets.

*Joe Trigg*

## A VIEW OF SAKHALIN

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or commode with water and let it stand twenty-four hours, a sediment or something floating on the surface is evidence of kidney trouble; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

**FOR SALE!**

**THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES**

Patd. Feb. 11, 1903

**A Good One. Made by**

**The Rempis & Gailmeier Foundry Co.**

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

For the cure of all the diseases of the female system, such as irregularity of the monthly periods, pain in the back, head, and stomach, and all the other ailments of the female system. They are sold by all druggists and by mail for 25 cents per box. Address: Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills, 100 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.**

Effective May 21, 1905.

CENTRAL TIME.		EASTERN TIME.	
READ UP.	READ DOWN.	READ UP.	READ DOWN.
8:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
11:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.

**AUTO ON DINNER TABLE.**

Nowhere else in the United States is the craze for dinner table decorations carried to such an extent as in New York. Men who can afford such luxuries will pay almost any price for a new idea, says the New York Press.

In a fashionable Fifth Avenue restaurant in New York the other night fourteen friends of a member of the Automobile Club of America were giving him a farewell feast before he started on an auto trip through southern Europe. In the center of the table was a touring automobile made of steel wire covered with roses. The wheels were made of blue satin and yellow velvet. A wax chauffeur with pink satin goggles sat in the driver's seat.

Electric light bulbs shed their glow upon the tablecloth. An artificial fan kept streamers of ribbons flowing behind to give the impression that the chauffeur was something beyond speed limit. In the little white hot boat pressed a bell beneath his feet and blew a horn. The wheels were in the shape of auto touring coats.

**Novel Decoration at a Farewell Feast to a Tourist.**

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**Exclusion Fares to Vermillion, Ohio (Linwood Park) via Pennsylvania Lines.**

June 22d to September 15th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Vermillion, Ohio, (Linwood Park) account Religious Meetings, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars consult nearest ticket agent.

**Headache?**

Sinclair's Headache Tablets will stop it in a jiffy. Do not stuffy or affect the heart. Six doses, 10c. Sold by all druggists. Guaranteed.

Read 'the Want Columns' daily.

## Season of 1905

Two of Bell Bros. imported stallions will make the season of 1905 at our barns one and one-half miles N.-E. of Dalton, O.

The one a black **Percheron**, six years old and has proven himself a sure footer.

The other a **German Coach**, with the best of color, style and action.

**Terms:**—\$15.00 to insure a colt 10 days o.d.

For pedigree and further description call on or address.

**L. S. RUDY, - - DALTON, O.**

U. S. Phone, 2 rings on 10.

**THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY**

CONNECTING CLEVELAND and BUFFALO "WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" and "CITY OF ERIE"

Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

**TIME CARD—DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY**

Cleveland 8 p.m. Buffalo 6:30 a.m.  
Buffalo 8 p.m. Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

**W. F. NERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio**

**Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines**

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 28, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East 2:06 a. m., 2:47 a. m., 8:04 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:37 p. m., 5:11 p. m., 8:03 p. m.

For the West 9:53 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 2:35 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 10:05 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

**Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.**

Local time table in effect June 23, 1905.

Eastbound.		Westbound.	
Read down.	Read up.	Read down.	Read up.
2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.

**Southbound.**

Read down.	Read up.
2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.

**Northbound.**

Read down.	Read up.
2:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
11:00 P.M.	11:30 P.M.

**Trains Regular Central Standard Time**

Southbound.	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00	5:30	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00
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# BODY TAKEN TO FORMER HOME.

Funeral of the Late Father  
Huthmacher Tuesday.

SERVICES AT UPPER SANDUSKY.

The body was taken to that City Sunday Morning Over the Pennsylvania Lines and was Accompanied by the Councilmen of St. Peter's Church and Others.

The body of the late Father Huthmacher, pastor of St. Mary's church, was sent to Upper Sandusky Sunday over the Pennsylvania lines at 10:38 o'clock. A number of the council of St. Peter's church in that city, over which Father Huthmacher presided for eighteen years, arrived in Massillon Saturday evening and officially received the body from the council of St. Mary's church, and accompanied it to Upper Sandusky, as did also the Rev. John J. Lillis, curate of St. Mary's church.

The body lay in state in St. Mary's rectory from 8 to 10 o'clock Sunday morning and was viewed by many of the members of the congregation and others. At 10 o'clock lines were formed to take the body to the station. Those in the line of march included the Knights of St. John, Branch 38 Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and St. Joseph's Society, together with a number of the congregation. The pall bearers were the four councilmen of St. Mary's church and two councilmen from Upper Sandusky. Requiem high mass was celebrated in St. Mary's church Monday morning in the deceased's memory. The body will lie in state in Upper Sandusky Monday afternoon. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Peter's church, where Father Huthmacher conducted his last service before coming to Massillon two weeks ago Sunday. He conducted but one service in Massillon before being taken seriously ill. Representatives from St. Mary's parish will attend the services Tuesday.

Bishop Horstmann will attend the services, as will also the majority of the clergy in northern Ohio. Bishop Horstmann will be called upon to name a successor to the late Father Huthmacher. Before leaving the city Saturday morning he intimated that he would make the appointment in the near future.

## MORE RURAL ROUTES.

Special P. O. Agent to Visit Stark County.

Through the efforts of Congressman Kennedy, a rural agent will pay an early visit to Stark county for the purpose of putting in a county service, in order that those at present unprovided may be afforded the opportunity of the rural free delivery. Should the department take favorable action concerning the establishment of the contemplated service, Massillon will, in all probability, be granted at least two additional routes.

The present routes out of this city will, without doubt, remain unchanged, as they were laid out with a view to the future taking into account of the routes eventually to be established in order that all available territory in this particular locality would be served to the best advantage. For this reason it was necessary at that time to deviate from some roads referred to in the petition.

Rural routes should be twenty-four or more miles in length and as a rule are not to serve less than one hundred families. Routes less than twenty-four miles long are established where they cannot be made the standard length and a proportionate number of families is required on such routes.

Aspirants to the position of rural carrier must be between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, and take a civil service examination. The pay of a carrier having a standard route is \$720 per annum.

## A NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

Evening Plain Dealer Absorbed by the World-News.

A newspaper transaction of unusual interest occurred in Cleveland on Saturday when the Cleveland World-News absorbed the Evening Plain Dealer. The World recently acquired the News and Herald, combining the two properties under the World-News title, and now, by the purchase of the Evening Plain Dealer, the proprietor of the title combination becomes the owner of the only afternoon Associated Press franchise in Cleveland. The absorbing of the two Associated Press newspapers in as many months is practically

unprecedented in newspaper history and the sale of the Evening Plain Dealer has attracted much attention among newspaper men throughout the country.

## THE GROCERS' PICNIC.

Silver Lake Selected as the Place for the Outing.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the annual grocers' picnic out of Massillon, has finally made arrangements for transportation over the Pennsylvania railroad to Silver Lake and August 30 has been selected as the date for the outing. August 30 is on a Wednesday, which is considered the most convenient day of the week for closing the business places. It is expected that at least two special sections of the excursion train will be run out of Massillon early on that date. Other arrangements will be announced by the committee within a short time.

# LARGE CLASS WAS INITIATED.

The Knights of St. John Met in Canton Sunday.

## TWO DEGREES WERE CONFERRED

The Initiation Occupied All of the Afternoon—A Banquet Served in the Evening After Which Many Prominent Officers Made Addresses.

The Knights of St. John, an order of the Catholic church, representing the sixth district, met in Canton Sunday afternoon and evening and conferred the second and third degrees upon thirty candidates, three of whom were from Massillon. The initiation was commenced at 1:30 and was brought to a close at 6:30 o'clock. Twenty Massillon members attended the meeting. Several hundred members from central Ohio were present.

A banquet was served beginning at 7 o'clock which lasted one and one-half hours. Following the banquet a number of addresses were made. The Rev. Clement Treiber, of Canton, opened the banquet with prayer. The meeting after the banquet was called to order by Chairman C. A. Chevrux, of Canton, who introduced T. T. O'Malley, of Canton, the toastmaster, who made the welcoming address. The Rev. Father Treiber then made an address.

Other addresses were given by John Wilhelm, of Cleveland, supreme president; John E. Niebes, of Cleveland, grand president; Joseph L. Bade, grand secretary; Daniel Crotty, grand secretary at arms; Emil Converse, of Massillon, and others representing Akron, Canton and other commanderies in the district.

The Canton commandery entertained the visitors lavishly. Another meeting in the district will be held in the fall or winter, but the place and time have not been determined.

## AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Wilmot Machine Struck East Main St. Telegraph Pole.

An automobile driven by Amos Johnston, of Wilmot, and containing his wife, Mrs. Johnston, and brother, X. D. Johnston, of Wellman street, ran amuck at the corner of East and Main streets Saturday evening shortly after 9 o'clock and crashed into a telephone pole, throwing the occupants to the ground and rendering Mrs. Johnston unconscious for a short time. Later she revived and on Monday afternoon had about recovered. The party was driving down Main street when the running gear went wrong and the car, which is a small runabout, struck the pole. The water cooling apparatus was damaged but the running gear and machinery was intact, and after Mrs. Johnston had been revived the journey was resumed.

## A. J. SPRAGUE.

Ex-President of the Massillon Bridge Co. Died Saturday.

A. J. Sprague, president of the former Massillon Bridge Company, of this city, died Saturday at his home in Toledo. The news of the death was received here Sunday with the announcement that the funeral will be held today. Secretary-Treasurer W. C. Jacobs, of the Massillon Bridge Company, will attend the funeral.

## Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and its regular prescription is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. O'HEENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

# COTTON CULTIVATION.

Problems Before the Bureau of Plant Industry.

## STUDY OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION

Outline of Plans to Meet the Boll Weevil Emergency—Breeding New Types of Cotton—Cotton-Train to Be Run Through Certain Parts of Texas, Like the Corn Trains.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, after consultation with a number of special agents engaged in working out the cotton boll weevil problem has authorized the course his bureau will pursue in this work during the coming year, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post.

At the last session of congress \$150,000 was appropriated for the purpose of meeting the emergency caused by the invasion and spread of the boll weevil in the south. The wording of this appropriation is such that it gives the secretary of agriculture authority not only to investigate the habits of the weevil itself, the work of the entomologists, but also to make studies in the diversification of crops, establish demonstration farms and carry on investigations in the breeding of improved varieties of cotton; also to study and suggest methods of preventing several of the most serious cotton diseases.

For the purpose of administration the work is divided in the department between the bureau of entomology and the bureau of plant industry. The work of the bureau of plant industry will be carried on along a number of different lines.

One of the features which Dr. Galloway considers of importance is the work that will be done on co-operative farms by inducing farmers to adopt better methods of cultivation. Improved cultural methods, the planting of early maturing varieties of cotton, proper fertilization of the soil and similar methods of insuring vigorous growth and early maturity of cotton will be special features of this work. Representatives of the department visit farming communities and induce progressive farmers to set aside certain portions of their fields, from five to twenty acres usually, to be planted and cultivated in accordance with plans furnished by the government employees. The farmers entering into this arrangement are visited from time to time by agents of the department, who give special instructions as to how the crops should be managed. At the close of the season the yields on these demonstration fields are compared with the yields from fields cultivated in the usual way. Last year more than 5,000 farmers co-operated with the experts in this way, and this year an equal number will be engaged in the work.

Another line of investigation is in connection with the breeding of types of cotton which will be earlier and better adapted to meet new conditions presented by the boll weevil. Of the standard varieties of cotton many have succumbed readily to the weevil, and it is important to procure types which will be prolific and at the same time be early maturing. The important breeding work will be conducted mainly in the vicinity of Waco, Tex.

Diversification farms are planned to encourage the growing of other crops besides cotton with a view to modifying the single crop system of the south. The farms will be conducted in such a way as to endeavor to make them a commercial success. The department puts very little money into the farms directly. Agents organize the work and develop the plans, and the farmers themselves are encouraged to do the rest. Twenty-five or thirty of these farms are already in operation presenting object lessons to the farmers throughout the south who care to take advantage of the opportunity.

Besides the ravages of the boll weevil there are certain diseases of cotton which cause damage each year. One of these, the so called root rot, has proved destructive in certain portions of Texas and other cotton growing states. The bureau of plant industry is making an attempt to develop types of cotton resistant to this disease.

Further investigations are being made of cottons found in Guatemala and other Central and South American countries. Some remarkable types of cotton have been found in these regions, and they are being used for breeding purposes in order to develop types adapted to boll weevil conditions in the United States. In addition to the cottons O. F. Cook, who is in charge of South American and Central American work, has found a number of other crops, particularly corn, which give promise of being of considerable value for use in certain portions of the southern states. For example, in regions where the Indians have cultivated corn for hundreds of years types have been developed, which will stand a great deal of wet weather. Other types which will grow in very dry sections have been developed. These are being introduced and are being used for the breeding of varieties suitable for the southern farmer.

A special feature of the work on cotton in the south this year in co-operation with the agricultural colleges will be the running of a cotton train through certain parts of Texas. It is believed that good can be accomplished by a proper selection of seeds. This cotton train will be conducted in practically the same way as the corn trains which have been run in the northwest during the past two or three winters.

## FOR JEWISH CONFEDERATES

Monument in Their Honor Suggested by Southerners.

A writer to a Baltimore paper suggests that the Jewish soldiers of the confederacy ought to be honored with a monument as well as those of the federal army, a memorial to whom was lately unveiled in New York, says the Baltimore Jewish Comment. That there were many Jewish soldiers who served in the southern army is well known, though it is not so well known that, according to a speaker at the memorial exercises held lately at the Jewish cemetery in Richmond, Va., General Cooper had said that there were between 10,000 and 12,000 Jews who wore the gray, and this statement was made during the war in explanation of his refusal to grant them leave to observe the fall holidays. The army could not spare such a large number.

Ten or twelve thousand may be an exaggerated estimate, but it shows conclusively that they were so numerous that the commanding officer had notice of their numbers. Jews were well scattered through the south during the civil war, and the communities at Richmond, Charleston and Savannah were quite large for those times. They bore their share of the battle, fought with bravery, died on the field and suffered the loss of their property along with the impoverished of other creeds. There is absolutely no ground for the statement lately made in an illustrated New York weekly in an article telling of the development of the south that the war left all southern people except the Jews poor.

In his address at the meeting in Richmond John S. Eggleston said that there were twenty-four Jewish staff officers in the Confederate army and eleven officers in the navy, and the first surgeon general of the Confederate army was a Jew—General David de Leon. So the Jewish soldier of the south has a right to recognition, and though he fought for a lost cause, his memory should not be lost too. It is quite possible that when the records are made up the southern Jewish soldier will have quite as proud a record as his brother of the north, whom prominent men took pains lately to honor. Wherever the Jew heard the call for duty he answered, and it is a wonder that in the south, where old time loyalty and consideration still hold sway, some attempt has not been made to do justice to the memory of those men who took the field at the call of their state.

## BLAST FROM LAWSON.

"I'm Lender in Holy War," He Says. "Our Jerusalem Is Wall Street."

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper magnate, and his party recently arrived at Kansas City and attended the annual dinner of the Knife and Fork club. In discussing "Frenzied Finance" Mr. Lawson said: "John D. Rockefeller has the surplus that belongs to the people. Then I came along, and I said: 'I know how to trick it done. I have shown the American people how it is done, and I am going to show them how to stop it.' Five million policy holders of America have been robbed by the Equitable every year."

"I'm educating the people in life insurance and Wall Street. They are being robbed by Wall Street all along the line. The robbers have abused me for my exposures, but have never replied to them. I have tested the power of people working in combination against Wall Street, and we have dropped the value of securities held by the system \$4,000,000 in one day."

"I say to the people of America: 'Keep out of Wall Street. Sell out at Wall Street. Get clear of your stocks and bonds. Buy government securities, and the stock of the system will drop 75 cents on the dollar. Then the system is broken.'"

"How long will it take me to smash John D. Rockefeller? It's liable to come any minute. It's coming, coming. And the difference between John D. and me is that I can stand the racket and he can't. He's shell now; I'm a man. 'And I'm going to smash them. smash them, smash them! I can't do it myself; I'm nobody, but the people of America are with me; they're joining me daily in fresh thousands. It's a new holy war that we're making, and I'm the leader of it, and our Jerusalem is Wall Street.'"

## A Postal Card Race.

With a view to testing the time required by a postcard to go the round of the world and to ascertain also the route which the card should take to accomplish its journey in the least possible number of hours an interesting experiment in the form of a competition is being made in Paris, says the London Globe. At 3 o'clock one afternoon at the central postoffice and in the presence of a number of witnesses 470 postcards sent by an equal number of competitors who had beforehand secured the services of correspondents in America and the far east were handed in after examination by and on the certificate of a sheriff's officer. Some will go by the Havre route, others by Marseilles, by Cherbourg, by Southampton. After a few brief resting places, necessitated by the time taken by the correspondents in the United States or in Asia to report them, the postcards will return to Paris, when the sender of the one that arrives first will receive a prize of money.

"The Tranquil Fathers."

Paris possesses a curious social organization with an odd purpose, says the New York Tribune. It is a band of prosperous tradesmen who agree to trade with one another to the utmost extent possible and when necessary to help one another with loans without interest. The clique calls itself "the tranquil fathers."

# KISSES TO HARVESTERS

Kansas Girl's Scheme For Saving Her Father's Crops.

## HUGS ALSO AS AN INDUCEMENT

Farmer's Daughter Gave Them to Best Men Who Got Wheat in Before Rain—College Man Entered in Lists Had Pretty Miss Sutton's Admirer on Next Farm Debut, but Fainted at Crucial Moment.

Although Saline county, in Kansas, has been drenched with rain and many farmers are mourning for their ruined wheat crops, the yield belonging to S. H. Huston is safely stacked, all because his pretty daughter Mabel offered kisses and hugs to the first three men to do the heaviest work just before the heavy rains set in, says a Topeka (Kan.) dispatch.

At no time for years have men been so hard to get to work in the wheat-fields of central Kansas as this year. College boys have tried it, and most of them have stuck to the task, but there are few of them to be had, and the farmers have been obliged to get along with what hands they could pick up.

The greater part of the Huston wheat was unstacked, and the farmer saw the loss of a crop worth \$6,000 staring him in the face when the government reports came that continuous and heavy rain was expected. The loss of his crops meant financial ruin to Huston, and both he and his daughter, who is eighteen years old, took to horseback and rode far and near, gathering up men and offering double wages for any that would go to their farm. But hands were scarce, and others were offering high prices. Things looked as gloomy as the sky above when the hands started for the fields the other morning.

Unknown to her father Mabel, who is as pretty a Kansas girl as ever rode a mustang, told the servant she would carry buttermilk to the fields that morning and keep on filling the men up with the grateful shock until every head of wheat was stacked. So she appeared in the field with gallons upon gallons of the cool drink, and after every man had had his fill the girl called them around her.

"Boys," she said, "I'm long to the tips of my pretty ears, nobody's wheat must be saved before the rain comes or I won't be able to go back to school this fall, and you all know how badly I want to have just one season more of preparation for college so I won't be behind those bright eastern girls."

"Well, I am going to offer a prize for the best workers, and it's a prize that no man has won yet, kisses and hugs for the best man here. To the man who stacks the most wheat today I will give three kisses and a hug—real old fashioned Kansas girl's hug. To the man who is second I will give two kisses, and the third man shall have a real hard hug. So please save daddy's wheat."

Never was there such a harvesting in all Kansas as that of the Huston wheat. Every man worked, not as if the crop were his own, but as if it belonged to Mabel and her college career depended on it, as it really did. The hands to a man refused most gallantly to stop work even for dinner, and for hours the contest seemed so even that any one of a dozen husky fellows might have been the winner. Toward evening it was noticed that three men were leading all the rest, and when Miss Mabel brought the buttermilk again and noticed their progress she grew plucker and pinker and prettier and prettier. Finally the contest was seen to be almost a tie between Fred Norton, the brawny son of a neighbor, and two young college men who had left their universities earlier than usual for the health giving work in the fields.

Besides the test of brawn it began to be felt that there was another reason for the determined rivalry of the two pale eastern students, who had overdone athletics a little, and the boy from the Norton farm, who had deserted his father's work to join the lists for Mabel's caresses.

The way those college youths hustled that wheat was a caution. No one would have believed it had not been seen one breast the tape in the record breaking relay race and the other lift his shell out of the water on the long four miles. Finally one fell back a little, and it was between the other and young Norton, who plainly was working himself to death for love of the pretty Mabel. It was nearing the quitting hour, and the college man was ahead and looking as pale and undisturbed as when the race was begun, while Mabel sympathetically watched only the heroic struggles of Norton.

Maybe there was a tear in her eye, and maybe there wasn't. Anyway the former varsity sculler toppled over in a faint, and while they were pouring water over him young Norton struggled in a winner by two stacks.

There were tears in Mabel's eyes as she paid the winners and told them they had saved her father and her too. With Mr. Huston as judge she bestowed the kisses and hugs, the college man miraculously reviving to get his share before the cheering hands. If he got an extra kiss Mabel didn't care nor did he. Nor was Norton angry, for he was wrung the college man's hand, but nary a wink was there in the eastern man's eye.

Hanson to Be a Museum.

Charles M. Schwab's palatial residence in New York, which will cost \$5,000,000 when completed, will revert to the city when he and his wife are dead. It is to be a museum.

## CANNING FRUIT.

An Experienced Housewife Talks to a Young Neighbor.

"In June come strawberries, rhubarb and cherries; July brings red and black raspberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries and blueberries. In August we have blackberries, peaches, plums, pears and crabapples. A September sun ripens quinces, grapes, barberries and chmons. When I am planning to put up fruit I make my preparations the night before. Fruit cans and lids are sterilized by putting them in cold water softened by borax and allowing it to boil for twenty minutes. I provide new rings. A rubber which has been used once is fit only to throw away. When the cans have been thoroughly cleansed fill each one with water, put on the rubber and lid, screw tight and turn upside down on a sheet of paper. If there is the slightest leak it will show, therefore discard that jar. There is a crack or chip in it somewhere by which bacteria will enter to make the fruit ferment later."

"Next morning I rise early and go to market at 6 o'clock, hiring a parcel delivery man to carry home the fruit. This costs 15 to 20 cents, but it pays. I get the pick of the finest fruit gathered freshly the night before, and I have it at the house ready to begin work on after breakfast. Norah washes the dishes and leaves the beds to air till afternoon; then we both begin work on the fruit, getting it out of the way before lunch time. Now we have berries enough huddled to begin work."

"Why are you sorting them over?" asked Margaret, while she watched her neighbor separate the berries into two bowls.

"The fine, large ones are for canning; the smaller berries are to convert into juice."

"There was one quart of inferior berries," Mrs. Griswold put them with



FOR THE READY TO FILL WITH FRUIT.

half a cupful of water over the fire in a small saucepan. When they had cooked to a pulp she squeezed them through a potato ricer, then added to one pint of juice a pound of sugar and half a pint of water. While it simmered for twenty minutes she filled the cans with the fine berries and set them into the wash boiler, which held a layer of excelsior and enough warm water to cover half of the cans. Fresh berries were added as the fruit sank into the can. Into the bottles was poured the ruby colored strawberry syrup.

When each can was filled to overflowing the lids were snapped on and hot water was poured into the boiler till it almost reached the top of the cans. The gas was let underneath, the lid of the boiler was put on, then the water boiled slowly for half an hour. The cans were lifted out and covered with a thick towel to prevent cool air striking them. That night have cracked the gas.

"This is all the science there is about canning fruit," said Mrs. Griswold when the last jar was set upon the table.—Delaware.

## The Lingerie Detail.

New the lingerie detail is one of the crazes of the day. It commences with our simplest morning shirts and ends with the smart demitoe. One finds oneself lately almost feverishly anxious to arrive at the detail of some striking cravat or collar, and, apropos of the latter in the guise of the tiny turnover, it is difficult to recognize any other than the finest hand embroidered muslins. These afford just the loveliest touch imaginable to the soft silks and foulards of the hour, the while they comport themselves with equal reason on the simple linen slip.

## A Flower Luncheon.

A pretty fancy is a flower luncheon, when some chosen flower is made the central idea. At a rose luncheon, for instance, the decorations would be of roses; the dishes figuring on the menu would be chosen, as far as possible, in shades of pink—lobster, tomato and so on; the hostess garbed in rose color; crystallized rose petals in the bonbon dishes; a Beauty rose, tied with pink satin ribbon, at each place, and, in fact, everything as nearly as may be couleur de rose, including the lamp shades, if they are used, as is sometimes the case at "swell" luncheons.

## A College Delicacy.

Dream Cakes.—Put slices of American cheese between very thin slices of white bread and fry in butter, red pepper and salt. The pepper should, of course, be used according to taste, but they are supposed to be better when well seasoned. The bread should be thin enough to let the cheese melt through.—L. C. Price, Vassar College, in Good Housekeeping.

## Berry Dumplings.

For berry dumplings make dough as for strawberry shortcake, roll out and cut in rounds five inches across; place on the bottom of a tablespoonful of berries. Place well together, brush over with egg, using the white only; bake in a brick oven and serve with cream and sugar.





When crops look yellow, it is the call of the land for a clover treatment or for tile drainage.

The very conditions which produce the big crop of grass very often prevent its being saved as a good hay crop.

One need never expect a satisfactory growth of black walnut trees, or for that matter, of any other kind of trees, when the ground under them gets matted with blue grass.

One of the most reliable signs of dry weather which we have noted is when after a heated term the clouds gather and mass reluctantly, finally dispersing, with only a light fall of rain.

A woman had much better tie herself to five acres of land, three cows, 200 hens and a strawberry bed than to an old stick of a man, for in the first case she knows where her investment is nights, and in the other she doesn't.

With the probable early termination of the eastern war the commercial influence of Japan becomes a factor of the greatest importance in the far east. It is evident that that nation aims to do for the east what England has done for the west.

A haycock cover costing 30 cents will last five years at least if properly cared for and will save 50 cents' worth of hay every year it is used—yes, more than this—for hay is never so well cured as in the cock, and with the cover caps it may be cocked up quite green and will thus cure in the best possible shape.

Some of the most valuable of our horticultural products have come from sports or freaks. The valuable navel orange is a notable instance, and more recently growing in a field of black Mexican sweet corn—the sweetest sweet corn which grows—was found a freak white ear possessing all the desirable qualities of its black ancestry combined with a white color, making a most valuable find.

There are but few cases where a country so completely monopolizes the production of a great staple commodity of world-wide use as in the case of the United States and the cotton crop. While a small measure of success has been attained in the effort to grow cotton in India, the West Indies and Africa, there is no prospect that there will ever be any serious competition with this country in the growing of this great staple. It is simply impossible to grow cotton profitably without the colored man and the mule.

The waste lands of the state of Iowa—the unused strips of good soil on roadside and on the rights of way of the many railroads, the thousands of acres of land too wet for ordinary cultivation without proper drainage which are plowed and planted each year and which never produce anything save weeds—would if cultivated, as they might be and will be some day, support an immense population. Agricultural progress in the west lies more along the line of eliminating these wastes than in almost any other line. Up to the present time the effort has been along the line of getting more land rather than in making the most of that already owned.

There are a good many ifs between April and September for the farmer so far as his crops are concerned. It is probable that no line of business runs more chances. There are the late spring frosts, the possible midsummer droughts and floods, the innumerable horde of insect pests all wanting a share and sometimes all of the crop; there are the low price for farm products incident to a large crop and the unfair manipulation of the market by speculators or empty cribs and bins when the price is high. If it were not for the fact that some sort of a living is obtained from the farm regardless of whether the crops are poor or good, there would be vastly more failures on the farm than there are.

It was yesterday morning, you remember, gone the hot south wind, the clammy, sticky, lifeless air—an assembling of thunder heads in the west as the sun went down, a lot of electrical pyrotechnics and the roar of heavy aerial artillery, the healing caress of the rain and the obedience of the trees to the fitful breezes, then the shift of the wind to the northwest, a bracing tonic for flabby and exhausted humanity, then the eastward retreating storm, its tumult dying away like the roar of a fast mail train, then the stars and the blue overhead, with sleep and rest; then the morning, with an atmosphere as clear and pure as that of the mountains or of paradise, trees and grass rain kissed and sun blest, with June roses breaking buds, birds all on a concert tour and all the world so very, very charming, just like brides or girl graduates. Give June a credit mark.

A June pasture for the cow is a perfect ration, and all other rations fed her should be modeled on it.

A temperature of 80 degrees with a good northwest wind blowing is a very nice summer combination—hard to beat.

When a supply of ice is such a comfort during the heated summer weather, it seems a pity that every family in the country should not have it when it is so easily obtained.

The eight hour day means a whole lot of wasted time for the men who demand it. Eight hours' work may keep a man from the poorhouse, but it will never give him much of a bank account.

The hens will usually lay well and the cows give a large flow of milk up to the last of June; then the fowls will begin to molt and the pastures get brown, meaning fewer eggs and less butter.

Of 175 tramps fed by a city during one month last winter only one of the lot would respond to an offer of work at \$1.75 per day. This sort are mostly beyond help and should be treated purely as human parasites.

An English writer who recently visited this country made the criticism that the American people "lacked the power of repose." If we could have introduced him to a hired man we once had he would never have said this.

In a general way it may be said that it is always easier to get rid of surplus water from a tract of land than to counteract a lack of moisture. Drainage methods are comparatively simple when compared with any means of irrigation.

The high price of wool is making the sheep of Montana worth as much as her gold mines. When a sheep will grow two dollars' worth of wool and a three dollar lamb in one year, the old ewe is a pretty good proposition—in fact, hard to beat.

A friend who raises each year a good deal of small grain hit on the plan last winter of giving a load of straw for two loads of manure delivered on his farm, with the result that he got 150 loads of fertilizer put where it will do him a lot of good. He says this plan is away ahead of burning the straw.

A rainfall of eleven inches in eighteen hours in a western county this June wrought irreparable damage. Bridges and culverts by the score were torn out, crops all washed out on the rolling lands and buried with mud on the lowlands. Where the land is hilly and such storms liable to occur there should be much grass and but little grain raised.

John Burroughs makes the interesting statement that while few dogs can catch a rabbit the slow traveling mink always can. He gives as the reason the fact that the rabbit seems to know that when chased by a dog it always has its hole as a last safe resort, while when chased by a mink it seems to realize that the hole is no longer available as a means of protection and seemingly becomes paralyzed, making it the easy victim of the mink.

It is seldom that a great war has had so little influence upon the prices of farm products as the present one between Japan and Russia. Both countries have been largely independent of the rest of the world in the matter of food supplies and only to a limited extent have they drawn on other countries. This country has sold some meats, some hay and barley and some range ponies and mules to Japan, but not enough to visibly affect the price of these commodities. For this reason the termination of the war is not likely to have any marked effect upon prices in this country.

Much speculation is being indulged in as to the reason for a manifest decline in the population of the rural sections of the west, in the fat lands where the big crops grow and where the average value of farm land is \$80 per acre, a decline, as shown by a late census, amounting to nearly 10 per cent. The reason is partly found in the increased value of farm land, almost compelling the working of it as much as possible by improved machinery, this in turn tending to increase rather than diminish the size of the farms. Then young men are almost of necessity compelled to seek cheaper farms whereon to get a start and a home.

In the main the birds live together much more peacefully than do men. It is a rare thing to note any fighting between the different species, and their hours life is never broken up by those of their own kind. The discovery of a supply of food is always generously communicated not only to their own kind, but to all other birds, and in the pursuit of such food the utmost good feeling prevails. While selfish in that they look out for their own interests, the competition hardly ever develops fighting and bloodshed, as with man. We have noted a robin on the lawn digging worms for a young robin which followed at a little distance and have seen a sparrow go every worm from the young bird until the mother bird, discouraged at being obliged to feed a sparrow, gathered up some worms and stayed right with the young bird till it could eat what she had got for it. Most mothers of the human race would have quit the feeding business long enough to have licked the sparrow.

#### DANGEROUS IMPORTATIONS.

All importations of animal, bird and insect life are in a way a violation of natural law, for the reason that all such forms of life live in their native country some agency to properly hold them in check, and this is hardly ever imported with them. If the conditions are favorable to the increase of such imported life it is easy to see that it may soon become a pest unhindered by its natural checks. This is very clearly seen in the case of the importation of the English rabbit into Australia, there being there none of the rabbit's natural enemies to be found, such as weasels, stoats, hawks and foxes, and food being abundant and climatic conditions favorable, the rabbit soon became a great national pest and is to day. In the case of the English sparrow imported into this country the same thing is true. In England the common house cat is the natural enemy of the sparrow and does more than any other one agency to hold this pest in check. There for hundreds of years the cat has been acquiring the sparrow habit and will climb trees and the corners of buildings in search of their young, while the American cat hardly knows enough to catch one in a bush or on the lawn when it has the chance. The gypsy moth was imported some years ago and without its natural check, with the result that a vast sum of money has been spent to limit its ravages.

#### SUCCESS WITH POTATOES.

A man in southern Minnesota wants to know how he can raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. He says that the average crop of his locality is about 125 bushels per acre. He cannot do it on old and poor land. He cannot do it unless he is willing to spray his crop and protect it from blight and insect pests. He should have preferably a piece of new hazel brush or timber land or a clover sod turned over the previous season in September, with the second crop turned under. On this field he should put twenty loads of well rotted stable manure with a spreader early in the spring, then disk both ways and secure a garden-like condition of the soil. He should plant in drills three feet apart, the one-half of a good sized potato sixteen inches apart in the row. The field should be dragged every day when it is dry from the time the potatoes are planted until the vines are six inches high. This should be followed by repeated cultivation, killing the vines slightly until the vines are in bloom and, should the weather be dry, with surface cultivation afterward. If he sprays at the proper time to head off the blight and the bugs in addition to the foregoing he will come very near getting his 400 bushels.

#### BETTER ROADS.

Referring again to the new method of treating the earth roads by the use of the road drag, it is interesting to note with what remarkable rapidity the idea is spreading. Thousands of miles of the worst dirt roads in the west are by this process being transformed into splendid highways at a most trifling expense. The plan is taking with the farmers everywhere, and another year will see the plan generally adopted all over the country and contracts let each spring by the township authorities to have all the roads in each township dragged at the proper time throughout the season. The plan is also being taken up by many towns for the care of the dirt streets and with the greatest success and satisfaction. It is a cheap and practical solution of one of the most difficult problems which face nearly all communities, whether municipal or urban. No matter what state you live in, if you have had earth roads it will pay to look this plan up.

#### A BUTTER RECORD.

The performance of the winning cow at the world's fair test, Loretta, a Jersey, was not such a wonderful record after all. From June 16 to Oct. 13, 120 days, she gave 5,802 pounds of milk, testing 280.16 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 330.03 pounds of butter, or an average of 2.75 pounds of butter per day. The ration fed her to produce this result was as follows:

Alfalfa hay	2,171.5
Cut alfalfa	749.9
Clover hay	56
Corn silage	1,458
Commeal	446.5
Bran	360.5
Ground oats	150
Oilmeal	216.5
Cottonseed meal	216.5
Gluten feed	43
Corn hearts	136.5
Gluten feed	91.5
Disinfectant grains	58
Roller oats	63

The value of her butter product was \$82.51, the cost of her feed \$31.99 and the net profit \$50.52.

#### PLOWING CORN.

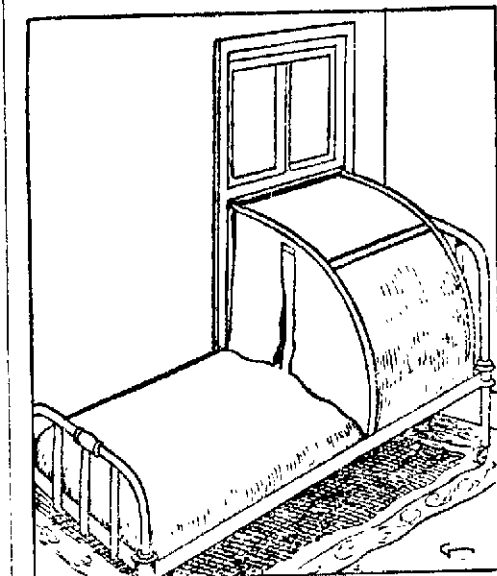
We are asked how many times it pays to plow corn. This is a good deal like asking how often a man should kiss his wife. In a general way it may be said that corn can never be cultivated too much from the time the rows can be seen until it tassels out, and quite often it happens that a surface cultivation after the silks have formed will do more for the crop than any which it has previously had. This in a dry season. Some men think they have done their full duty by their corn crop if they give it three plowings; others give four or five, some let it go at two, but the fact remains that the more frequent and thorough the cultivation of this crop the better it will be.

*Joe Trigg*

#### WINDOW TENT.

Innovation In Open Air Cure For Tuberculosis.

The window tent for tuberculosis sufferers is an awning which instead of being placed outside of the window is attached to the inside of the room. It is so constructed that air from the room cannot enter or mix with the air in the tent. The patient lying on the bed, which is placed parallel with the window, has his head and shoulders resting in the tent. By following the description closely it will be seen



WINDOW TENT IN POSITION.

that the ventilation is as nearly perfect as can be produced with so cheap a device.

In the lower half of the window is placed the frame to which is attached the awning, stretched over a quarter circle with a radius of forty inches.

A space of about three inches is left for the escape of the warm air in the room. By lowering the window this space can be reduced to one inch or less, according to need. On extremely cold and windy nights there need not be left any open space at all above the tent frame. The patient's breath will rise to the top of the tent, and the form of the tent aids in the ventilation. The awning is made of stout duck and is waterproof.

The patient enters the tent through a flap which can be made either on the right or the left side of the tent. The lower edges of the canvas that come at the head and side of the bed are long enough to be tucked well under the mattress to exclude the air from the room and protect the patient from draft. The flap is so constructed as to admit of easy access to the patient.—New York Medical Journal.

#### GOITER CURED BY RADIUM.

New Use For the Mysterious Element Found by New York Doctor.

A young woman who suffered with an exophthalmic goiter has been practically cured by the use of radium. Goiter is a common disease in mountainous countries. Up to the present time the chief hope held out to a sufferer was a surgical operation, and even the slight chance of relief offered by an operation is surrounded by grave dangers. So far as known this is the only case in which radium has been used in the treatment of the disease, and until similar treatment of this affliction proves beyond a question of doubt the potency of radium in reducing and annihilating goiter it cannot be said that a sure curative agency for all forms of goiter has been found.

The patient was treated by Dr. Robert Abbe at St. Luke's hospital, New York city. Under cocaine anaesthesia an incision was made in the neck, and a sterilized glass tube an eighth of an inch in diameter and containing ten centigrams of Curie radium of 300,000 activity was put in the incision. After twenty-four hours the tube was removed. There was nothing unusual in the healing of the wound or in the appearance of the tissues. The swelling diminished rapidly, and in eight weeks it was so small as to be noticeable only to a physician. Before the treatment the patient walked with difficulty. She now plays tennis and walks several miles every five days.

#### What Causes Bad Dreams?

Disturbing dreams are generally the result of lying on the back or left side, the cause of which is to be found in the cerebral blood pressure and the heart action. Those organs and muscles which are frequently used develop more than those less used, and this law is true for the brain. Here the left cerebral lobe, which controls the right side of the body, exceeds that of the right side in weight and blood supply. This left portion of the brain will be emptied of blood if it is subjected to no pressure and if it is raised high, as is the case when the body is resting on the right side. When the blood circulation is reduced to a minimum there is a consequent disappearance of the daily impressions and sleep is sound and tranquil. When, however, more blood than is necessary flows through the brain, one's sleep is disturbed.

#### Ants to Kill Potato Bugs.

George P. Gail, a government entomologist, recently returned from Guatemala with ten colonies of ants, which he will take to Texas to complete his experiments in boll weevil destruction in the vicinity of Victoria. He has two different species of ants, one of which will attack potato bugs. These he proposes planting in the eastern states to show the farmers a practical way of destroying bugs of that kind.

#### CEMENT BRICK MACHINE.

Inventor Claims It Will Revolutionize Building Business.

If the working machine now nearing completion meets the expectations of its inventor, W. F. Conrad of Indianapolis, it will revolutionize the method of making bricks of cement.

It is now possible for three men working with hand machinery to make 6,000 cement bricks a day. The new machine, employing five men besides those who mix the cement, will, its inventor asserts, make 6,000 cement bricks in an hour.

The machine is about seven feet high and eight feet long. It consists principally of a large, slowly revolving drum with four sets of six-brick molds. The cement is mixed in an automatic mixer and is fed into a hopper at the top of the machine. As a mold is filled it is pulled out from under the hopper, and by means of a pressure plunger worked by a cam motion, a pressure of 20,000 pounds is put on the six bricks in the mold.

The compressed bricks are let down on an endless platform, from which they are removed to a place where they are left to dry.

Mr. Conrad has great faith in the future of concrete and cement as building materials and believes that the fact that cement bricks do not have to be subjected to heat to "cure" or dry them will alone do much toward popularizing their use. He says that cement bricks will dry in seven days, so that by the use of the machine it will be possible to manufacture common cement bricks for about \$2.50 a thousand, whereas the cost of manufacturing clay bricks is about \$5 or \$6 a thousand.

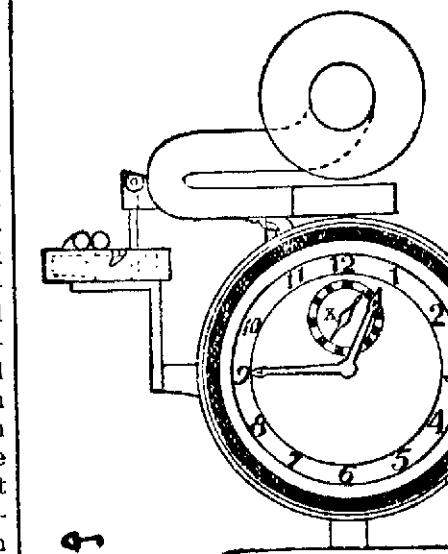
With the addition of coloring matter, at a cost of about \$1 for a thousand bricks, Mr. Conrad says that he could make colored bricks and, by adding a little more cement and using finer sand than ordinarily, he could manufacture a fine smoothly pressed brick equal to the pressed clay bricks that sell for \$18 a thousand.—New York World.

#### PHONOGRAPH ALARM CLOCK.

Calls Out the Hour at Which One Should Arise.

Judging by the alacrity with which the average possessor of a talking machine is willing to exhibit and to the persistency with which he will operate the machine from early morning to late at night, it seems quite probable that the inventor of the phonograph alarm clock will have no difficulty in finding a ready market for his device among devotees of the talking machine.

It is a comparatively easy matter to control a phonograph or graphophone



CLOCK AND PHONOGRAPH COMBINED.

record by means of an alarm clock register and to amplify the functions of the alarm to indicate the hours, thus obviating the striking clock or the use of a night lamp to indicate the time. There is something modern about being called by a voice in the morning instead of being aroused by the mechanical bell. Moreover, the phonographic record that is set in action can be arranged so that any number of alarms can be given at intervals.—Philadelphia Record.

#### Foot Race Shifted His Heart.

Burd Duke of Shippensburg, Pa., recently died after a lingering illness and a remarkable experience. About twenty years ago he took part in and won a foot race, but as a result of his exertions his heart is supposed to have changed from the left to the right side, and he fell exhausted at the end of the race. Since then he had been a great sufferer. A postmortem was held, and his heart was found on the right side and his stomach in the place where the heart should have been on the left side and grown fast to the left lung. Duke was about forty-five years of age.

#### Paper Clothes For Automobileists.

A Paris paper says automobile Worths are busy making paper clothes for American visitors. Paper gloves, coats and caps will be all the rage in the fall, and every self-respecting motorist from the other side is laying in a stock of these things, for during the summer they will be too hot, the paper retaining the heat of the body and warding off the cold. Paper clothes are as flexible as silk, but more expensive.

#### Automobile Grass Cutter.

The first auto grass cutter ever tried in Chicago brought into use by the South park commissioners on the Midway grass plots has proved a great success. The new cutter is run by steam and resembles a steam roller. With the success of the machine the South park commissioners are contemplating the purchase of a number of machines to do away with the cutters drawn by horses.—Chicago Chronicle.

#### CHRYSANTHEMUM CIGARS.

A Substitute For Tobacco With Curative Properties.

Since he announced in the Lancet the successful trial of chrysanthemum petals as a substitute for tobacco Dr. A. W. Martin, medical officer of health for Gorton, near Manchester, England, has been overwhelmed with inquiries as to the proper method of preparing and smoking the flower of Japan.

"The method of preparation," said Dr. Martin, "is very simple. Place the petals on a sheet of paper on the top of a hot oven, and when thoroughly dry they are ready for use."

"Rolled in the long direction, they can be smoked as cigarettes in the ordinary way. If used in a pipe they should be crushed in the hands."

Dr. Martin says that he was influenced in making his experiments by the number of patients who consulted him and whose condition was due to the effects of tobacco.

Those who have used chrysanthemum petals find them a satisfying substitute, and their effect is actually remedial.

The petals of the brown varieties when dried look much like rough tobacco. Chrysanthemum petals, Dr. Martin says, are quite harmless, and the white flowers are even eaten as salad.

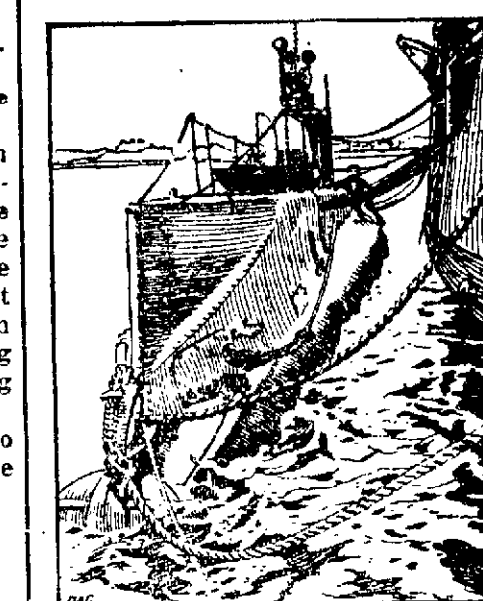
In addition to their use in cases of weak heart, one case is recorded of a man cured of chronic dyspepsia associated with epileptic fits.

After suffering for fifteen years the man began smoking chrysanthemum mixed with cigarette, with the result that the fits have completely ceased, and his whole physical condition has vastly improved.—Philadelphia North American.

#### NEW BRITISH SUBMARINE.

Nearly as Big as a Destroyer—It Has Many New Features.

The accompanying drawing shows one of the new submarines ordered by the British naval authorities and recently launched at Portsmouth. It differs in many particulars from anything yet accepted by the admiralty and is the first to be built. The deck of this type of submarine, as may be seen in the cut, when awash is at a considerable height above the water.



THE NEWEST SUBMARINE.

The most striking innovation, however, is in its size. In length it approaches the dimensions of a destroyer.

It is hoped that in this new design the defects which have caused the loss of two submarines of the A class have been avoided. The A-5 was sunk last spring off Queenstown, drowning most of her crew. The A-8 was sunk June 8, with the loss of fourteen lives. Neither accident has been satisfactorily explained.

#### Floating Breakwaters.

An English engineer is experimenting with a system of floating breakwaters, which, if successful, would materially lessen the cost and time for the protection of open roadsteads. The idea is based on the contention that the disturbance of storms affects the sea only to a depth of twelve or fifteen feet; that buoys and pontoons anchored by a single chain have ridden through the severest storms without breaking adrift, and that a suitable structure with a sufficient number of chains could be made absolutely secure. A frame extending to a depth of forty feet for a breakwater 3,000 feet long and buoyed up on the tinner or landward side by pontoons is to be moored by chains fastened on each side to its lowest parts. The frame thus tilts toward the sea and works back on its chains, as a door on its hinges, breaking the force of the waves and returning to its original position ready to receive the next wave. This scheme is to have a practical test at Torquay.

#### Hickory Bark as Flavoring.

The most common substitutes used in the adulteration of maple sugar and sirup are other sugars and glucose. Much of the so called maple sirup on the market is nothing but a combination of sweets with a little maple molasses added to give the maple flavor. There is also a maple sirup which contains no maple at all, but the flavor is obtained by adding to the compound an extract of hickory bark. This extensive adulteration forces the producers of pure maple sirup to compete with cheap imitations. The price of their raw product is kept down, and the forests of maple are not as profitable to their owners as they otherwise might be.

#### New Razor Cuts Glass.

A steel that will cut glass, carve a railway sandwich with impunity, slash a knotty billet of redwood and yet retain an edge keen enough to accomplish an easy shave is the latest invention of the Sheffield steelmakers. The new steel is made by a water hardening process and is guaranteed to maintain its keenness of edge longer than any steel now in use.